# BOMBAY COURIER

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1826. [1

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.


## TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
AT THE
*Old Barrack Commissariat Stores,*
NEAR THE BARRACK MASTER'S OFFICE
IN THE FORT,
On MONDAY next the 24th Instant,
AT 11 A. M.

SUNDRY old COMMISSARIAT PROVISIONS and STORES, Lists of which may be seen at the Commissary General's Office.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 10 per cent is to be paid down immediately by the purchaser, and the articles to be paid for and cleared away, on or before the third day after the Sale, or the deposit will be forfeited, and the articles resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

E. H. BELLASIS,
COMMISSARY GENERAL.

BOMBAY,
COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
20th *April* 1826.

## *Advertisement.*

On FRIDAY, the 28th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE
*Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Carriages,*
SUNDRY UNSERVICEABLE
CONDEMNED STORES,
BELONGING TO THE
*Honorable Company,*

A LIST whereof may be seen at this Office, the lots to be paid for, and cleared away immediately, or resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.

ROBERT THEW,
*Agent for Gun Carriages.*

BOMBAY,
AGENT FOR GUN CARRIAGES OFFICE,
17th *April* 1826.

*By Order of the Military Board,*
P. FEARON,
*Secretary.*

MILITARY BOARD OFFICE,
19th *April* 1826.

## *NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,*

THAT the Farm of the MOWRAH and CARRANJAH PASSAGE BOATS will be Sold by Public Auction, at the Office of the Boat-Master, on Thursday the 27th instant.

The Farm to be taken possession of on the 1st May. Conditions of the Lease to be seen at the Boat-Master's Office.

*By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,*
J. PRUEN,
BOAT MASTER.

BOMBAY,
BOAT-MASTER'S OFFICE,
19th *April*, 1826.

ખબર•ડીમાંથી•આપીએચ્યે

શ્રી•હુનરાબલ•ગાવરનર•ફ્રોશ્યલનાં•કુફ્ફ અથી•ખોટ•આશતર•તરેશપટવારે•તારીખ ૨૭ મી•આમ્યે•મડીનાનીમ્યે•મોરાહની નથા•ફરંજાની•તરોની•ખોટીનો•પટો•જાહેર•લીલાંહુ•ફરીને•ખોટ•આશતરની•ફ્રાશમાં•વેચશે *

એ•ખોટી•તારીખ ૧ લી•એમ્યેને•દીનેથી યોતાનાં•તાબામાં•લેવી—એનો•ફરાર•મદાર ખોટ•આશતરની•ફ્રાશમાં•જબને•જોવો

તારીખ ૧૮ મી•આપરેલ ૧૮૨૬

શ્રી
ખબરદેતાં
કોલીયે ઇનમ્રાયફ ગવરનર ધ્રે ઇમ્રચે કુમ ખપરમ યેગમલ્તર મુક પગી તાગીફ ૨૭ ધ્યાચ મણીન્યા ત એમ્ર યામી મરંખ્યા નગીચે ધેતી ચે ઇંઘડેં ફેન્નંપ મરમ યેગમલ્તર ચે ઘમીબંગ પીમખ્યા મતીફ
ણી ધેતી તાગીફ ૧ મેચે મેગી યઘ્ફે સ્વાધીન ધ્યારી ધેતીચે ઇ ધ્યાચ મમ્મરમાર યેગમલ્તરચે ઘમીબંત મણીન પાઘપ તાગીફ ૧૪ ચમ્રીફ ઇન ૧૮૨૬

## *NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,*

THAT all DOGS found in any of the public Streets or roads of this Island, or without the compounds or enclosures of the dwellings of their owners, between the 15th instant and the 15th of next month, will be destroyed by the officers of the Police, conformably to Art. first, of Rule, Ordinance and Regulation II. of 1813.

*By order of the Court of Petty Sessions,*
W. FENWICK,
*Clerk.*

BOMBAY,
PETTY SESSIONS OFFICE,
14th *April* 1826.

ખબર•ડીમાંથી•આપીએચ્યે

શરને•કુતરાં•એ•ગાંમના•મોટા•રશતા•ઉપર•અથવા•ગલીમાં•અથવા•લોકોના•ઘેરોના•બાડીના•બાફાર•મલશે•તો•તા• ૧૫ મી•આમ્યે•મડીનાનીમ્યે•થીને તા• ૧૫ મી આવતા•મડીનાની•શ્રુવી•પાલીશ•ફારીશના•ફનશટેબલો•તથા•માણશો•ફોરટ•પીટીશેશનના•કુફમથી•એ•કુતરાં•મારી•નાખશે•ને•એ•બાબત•શને ૧૮૧૩ નાં•ફાએદા ૨ ની•ફલમ•પેફેલીમા•કુફમ•ફરમાવે ઓછે—તારીખ ૧૪ મી•આપરીલ ૧૮૨૬ *

મણીરખેઘર ધેતાં

કોલીયે ઇર્પ જમ્રંતી યા ગાંપચે ચેલ્યારબ્યાપર ઘબ્બપ ગડમધેપ ધ્રેદ્રંચે ઘમ્રંચે પબ્યાંઘધેર્ મીરતી ઇ તી તાગીફ ૧૬ યા મણીન્યાપા ખીન તે તાગીફ ૧૬ ધેનેમણીન્યા ઇરબંત પાડબ ઘમીનચે મનીષે ઘઇ ઘબ્બપ મણબેં ધ્રેરગ ધીગીબેલ નચે કુમખપરમ જમતરે મરમ વ વતીફ યાઘઘત ઇન ૧૮૧૩ ચા ફ્ર ઇત ૨ મઇમ ૧ ત્યાંત કુજમ્રમ ફ્ર રમતીમ્ર ઘધે તાગીફ ૧૪ ઘબ્બ ઇ ૧૮૨૬

SECOND
*Calcutta Lottery*

TICK
DEP

## *Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons*
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY the 26th Instant,
AT A HOUSE
NEAR GOWALLA TANK,
*The property of a Family returned to England,*

CONSISTING of Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, a pair of 4 light Lustres, Tables, Couches, Clothes Presses, large and small Bedsteads, Cutlery, &c. &c. &c.

*Bombay, 22d April* 1826.

MESSRS.
## *Higgs and Briggs*

BEG respectfully to notify that Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER HIGGS is admitted a Partner in their concern from the 16th ultimo, and that the interest of Mr. GEORGE HIGGS ceased therein from the same date. And they take this opportunity to return their sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and its dependencies, and the public in general, for the liberal support they have experienced.

*Meadows Street, 22d April* 1826.

## *Higgs and Briggs*
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 27th Instant,
UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF,

THE following new Articles of the Bombay Cavalry Regulation, viz.
1 Silver Mounted Helmet,
1 Forage Cap,
1 Girdle.

*Meadows Street, 22d April* 1826.

## *Higgs and Briggs*
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 27th Instant,

SEVERAL Candies of Coir Yarn,
A Case of Fish Hooks No. 3 to 12.
Twenty Dozen of London Market Madeira.

The remainder of an Invoice of Oilman's Stores, consisting of best Durham Mustard, Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup, Reading Sauce, and Capers.

Fine Welch Flannel, and White Counterpanes and Quilts to close an account.
French Silver Watches.

ALSO,

A Collection of Books and Charts belonging to a Gentleman leaving India, Catalogues of which will be issued.

*Meadows Street, 22d April* 1826.

## *Higgs and Briggs*
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
*ON COMMISSION,*
A LIGHT
*SHIGRAMPOE,*
WITH SINGLE
HORSE
HARNESS,
PRICE RUPEES 500.

*Meadows Street, 22d April* 1826.

## *Higgs and Briggs*
HAVE FOR SALE
*ON COMMISSION,*
A HANDSOME EUROPE
*STANHOPE,*
AND
HARNESS,
BUILT BY WALTERS AND WHITHURST,
AND HAS BEEN BUT VERY
LITTLE RUN.
PRICE RUPEES 1350.

*April* 1826.

## A CARD.

*THE HONORABLE the GOVERNOR requests the Company of the Officers of His Majesty's and of the Honorable Company's Civil, Military, and Marine Services, to a BALL and SUPPER at Parell House on Monday the 24th Instant at 9 o' Clock, in celebration of His Majesty's Birthday.*

A. O. MURRAY,
*A. D. C.*

PARELL HOUSE,
*April 13th* 1826.

*FOR SALE*
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE 12TH NO. OF
*THE QUARTERLY*
ARMY LIST,
OF
*HIS MAJESTY'S*
AND
THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S
TROOPS
ON THE
BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT,
FOR
*JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH,*
1826,
PRICE THREE RUPEES.

*Bombay, 22d April* 1826.

*THE SHIP*
## SOPHIA,
FOR MUSCAT, BUSHIRE,
AND BUSSORAH,
*TO SAIL ON THE 1ST MAY.*

FOR Freight or Passage apply to SHAIK DEY BIN OEN.

*Bombay, 22d April* 1826.

*THE SHIP*
## EARTHMANEY,
*FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA,*
TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 20TH MAY.

FOR Freight or Passage apply to SHAIK DEY BIN OEN.

*Bombay, 22d April* 1826.

## *BILLS ON LONDON.*

MESSRS. RANKEN and SAUNDERS, as Agents for Messrs. PALMER and Co. of Calcutta, continue to draw Bills at six Months Sight for sums not under £ 100 at 1 | 10½ per Rupee on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL and Co. of London.

*Bombay, April 22d* 1826.

## *Advertisement.*

LIEUTENANT COLONEL R. A. WILLIS, Town Major, having taken charge of the Effects belonging to the undermentioned deceased Officers, has, after paying Funeral Charges, Servants' Wages, &c. lodged the balance arising from the sale of the Effects (Rupees 1,119 3 56) One thousand, one Hundred, and Nineteen Rupees, three quarters, and fifty six reas, in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury.

The Estate of the late Ensign Lamotte, 4th Regt. N. I.
Rs: 321 3 87
Ditto, Ditto, Ensign Arnaud, 22d Ditto,.... .. 797 3 69

Total Rupees 1,119 3 56

R. A. WILLIS,
TOWN MAJOR.

BOMBAY,
21st April 1826.

[illegible]ER,
[illegible]iends and
for Sale a
g and other
Y, &c. &c.
,
22d *April* 1826.

## [illegible]rtisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN HYDE Esquire, deceased, late a British Subject, residing in the East Indies, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 13th day of April 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

## Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administrati n of the Estate and Effects of CHARLES TORIN, deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esq Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 13th day of April 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

## Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of HENRY WILKINSON HARDIE, deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 14th day of April 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

## Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of KHAJEH ABDULLA NASSEER, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to HAJEE MAHOMED SALEH KHAN, of Bombay, Mahomedan, the sole Executor named in the said Will, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 18th day of April 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

اشتہار

خواجہ عبداللہ ناصر مرحوم باشندہ منبئی
دو رقعہ وصیت نامہ آخری حاجی محمد صالح
خان باشندہ منبئی را وصی کردہ است
بناء علیہ برای گرفتن اختیار وصیت نامہ
مذکور در سپریم کورت بغے محکمہ
اعلای منبئی عرض کردہ است باو شان
داد دہی شود تمام کسان را ظاہر کردد
تاریخ ۱۸ ماہ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۲۶

## Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of YACOOB DOS- deceased, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Merchant, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST, Esq. Ecclesiastical Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of April 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

## જાહેર ખબર

મુશલમાન મરનાર જમાકુબ દોશા શ્રી મુંબઇનો રહેવાશી હતો એની માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનામુ લેવા શાકુ શ્રી મુંબઇની જુદીકોરટની શ્રુપરીમ કોરટની જકલીશીઆશતીકાલ કોરટમાં મારટીન વેશટ જશકોએર કુપર છાપેલી કોરટનો જકલીશીઆશતીકાલ રજીશટરાર એ ધ ણીએ અરજ કીધેછે જે મરનેમસે— એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એનાં ભાભશતા હો એ તેનાંઓને જાહેર થાએ—તા. ૧૨ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૨૬ *

ઠામશા ડાપકીનશા
અરજ કરનારનો વકીલ

## Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of LUKE NICHOLSON, deceased, late a Sub-Conductor in the Commissariat Department of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to GEORGE SALE Esquire, a Lieutenant Colonel in His Majesty's fourth Regiment of Light Dragoons, the sold Executor named in the said Will, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of April 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

## Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of THOMAS HARRISON, deceased, late a Sub Conductor in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, with his Will annexed, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Ecclesiastical Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of April 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

## Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES JEREMIAH ROBINSON, deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Marine Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of April 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

## Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of THOMAS REMON, deceased, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of April 1826.

THOS. [illegible]OPKINS,
PETITI[illegible]ROCTO

## Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits, of SHAIK OSSMAN BIN ESMAILJEE, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, deceased, may be granted to MAHEPUTROW MAHADEW, trading under the name and firm of PURASRAM BHICAJEE Karker, a principal creditor of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of April 1826.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

## જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી મુંબઇવાલો મુશલમાન મરનાર શેખ કુરામાન ખીન જશમાલજી એની માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનામુ લેવા શાકુ શ્રી મુંબઇની જુદીકોરટની શ્રુપરીમ કોરટમાં મેકપટરાવ માકાબધ એ ધણી પરશરામ ભીખાજી ફેરફરને નામની પેડી માં વેપાર કરેછે અને એ ધણી એ મરનારનો મોકોટો માંગણારેછ એ ધણીએ અરજ કીધેછે જે મરનેમસે—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એનાં ભાભશતા હોએ તેનાંઓને જાહેર થાએ—તા. ૨૧ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૨૬

ખરોન
વકીલ

## Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of CHARLES PAVIN, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 21st April 1826.

## Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES CRAIG MUDIE, late an Ensign in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 21st April 1826.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14TH APRIL 1826.

*By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*

No. 122 of 1826.—The following promotion is sanctioned in consequence of the death of Lieut. Charles Torin which took place on the 1st February last.

*2d Regiment Light Cavalry.*

Cornet Willoughby Trevelyan, to be Lieutenant vice Torin deceased.—Date of Rank 2d February 1826.

No. 123 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having appointed Mr. Charles H. Prother a Cadet of Infantry on their Military Establishment at this Presidency, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit him on the establishment as such, from the 16th Ultimo, and to promote him to Ensign.—Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

No. 124 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor n Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council dated the 17th of March 1825, announcing appointments in the Surveyor General's Department.

No. 60 of 1826.

General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

*Fort William, 17th March* 1826.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Major J. A. Hodgson, Revenue Surveyor General, to be Surveyor General of India, vice Blacker deceased.

Major Hodgson will continue to Superintend and direct the duties connected with the Revenue Surveys, under the Bengal Presidency, until further Orders.

Captain Jopp, of the Corps of Engineers at Bombay, to be Deputy Surveyor General at that Presidency, in the Room of Lieutenant Colonel Sutherland, who has proceeded to Europe.

[illegible]ENT,
[illegible] to Govt.
[illegible]

The appointments of Captains Jopp and Grafton to have effect from the 19th of Feb. last.

*Bombay Castle, 14th April* 1826.

No. 125 of 1826.—Lieut. George Candy, of the 3d N. I. and Lieut. Thos. Candy, of the 20th N. I. are directed to join Captain Molesworth, for the purpose of assisting in the preparation of an English and Marhatta Dictionary, without prejudice to the allowances they would draw if remaining with their Corps.

*Bombay Castle, 19th April* 1826.

No. 126 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Col. Commandant Hes-man, of the Regiment of Artillery, to the command of the Surat Division of the Army.

The following alterations will consequently take place.

Lieut. Colonel Kennedy, C. B. will return to the command of the Baroda Subsidiary Force.

Lieut. Colonel J. A. Wilson to the command of the Malwa Field Force.

Lieut. Colonel J. F. Dyson, to the command of the Troops in Cutch.

Lieut. Colonel T. H. Pierce to the command of the Artillery, with a seat at the Military Board, from the date of Lieut. Colonel Hodgson's departure for Europe.

Lieut Colonel Hardy, to act as Commissary of Stores at the Presidency during Lieut. Colonel Pierce's employment in the Artillery.

Capt. F. P. Lester, to be Senior Deputy Commissary of Stores at the Presidency vice Campbell promoted to a Majority.

Capt. M. Law, is confirmed as 2d Deputy Commissary of Stores.

*Bombay Castle, 20th April* 1826.

No. 127 of 1826.—An order by Lieut. Colonel Pierce, dated Rajcote 25th of March 1826, appointing Capt. Illingworth of the 2d Regt. Lt. Cav. to take charge of the Commissariat and Bazar with the Troops proceeding against Jaitpoor, on the responsibility of Capt. Holland, is confirmed.

*By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
W. NEWNHAM,
*Chief Secretary.*

[*For General Order No. 113 of 1826 (omitted in our last) refer to the Additional Supplement.*]

## CORRESPONDENTS.

F. *complains of our devils, and we have very little to say in their favour. An Eastern potentate compared his subjects to a number of rats in a bag, which if kept moving could do no harm, but if allowed to remain at rest would gnaw a hole in it. We govern on this principle; but the imps, in spite of all our efforts, will sometimes err, and too much is not to be expected from a devil.*


# THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

*SATURDAY, APRIL 22d* 1826.


EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d to 1 | 11d.
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras..30 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

No official intelligence by the last accounts had reached Calcutta, relative to the treaty of peace with the Bhurmese. Under the head devoted to intelligence from that Presidency, will be found the account of a projected mutiny in the Silhet local corps, but which a timely discovery had defeated.

We may begin to look out daily for the China ships that were to sail in December; and on the supposition of the old lady of St. Helena, that their departure caused universal dullness in London, we may expect that their arrival here will overwhelm us with gaiety. The following are the flags by which the different ships will be distinguished on entering the harbour.

*SIGNALS to the hoisted on board of the Company's ships, on entering the Harbour, or as soon as the Pilot gets on board.*

| Ship's Name. | Commanders Name. | Colour of the Flag. | Where hoisted. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Edinburgh. | Innes, | Blue, | Fore top Gt. Mt. Head, |
| Name unknown, | Bax, | White, | Ditto. |
| Coutts, | Christie, | White with a red Cross, | Ditto. |
| Duchess Athol, | Daniel, | Blue & White vertical, | Ditto. |
| Lord Lowther, | Stewart, | Red and White vertical, | Ditto. |

The following letters from Prince Abbas Mirza, to the Reverend Joseph Wolff and Henry Drummond Esq. granting permission to establish an English school, at Tabriz, display great liberality, and prove the confidence which is placed in Persia in the English character.

*Translation of a Letter from H: R. H. Abbas Mirza to the Reverend Joseph Wolff.*

The Reverend Joseph Wolff having been presented to us, has explained the desire and wish he entertains of establishing in our city of Tabriz, and under the patronage of Henry Drummond Esq., a school for the education of children of all classes, and of sending out from England such teachers as may be necessary to reside here, and to employ themselves constantly in the instruction of children. As this benevolent undertaking is in perfect accordance with our own feelings, and as the strictest intimacy now subsists between the Governments of Eng[illegible]


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on 08 April, 2017

and Persia, the proposal of Mr. Wolff has met with our cordial approbation. We have therefore ordered that a house should be given over to him to commence the school, and have granted this letter in order to inspire a confident assurance that when teachers come from England, the institution shall always receive from us all due patronage, protection and support.

(Signed) ABBAS MIRZA,

*Translation of a Letter from H. R. H. Abbas Mirzá to Henry Drummund Esquire.*

After Compliments. The Rev. Joseph Wolff having arrived in Tabriz, and represented to us on his presentation the philanthropy and zeal with which you promote the establishment of foreign schools for the education of children of all persuasions, these things have not failed to make upon us a most favourable impression. He has requested our permission, on your part, to have a school established in Tabriz, and promised to send one or more teachers as may be found necessary to reside here, and employ themselves in the education of children. As our constant wish is to promote good and useful works, and as the closest intimacy now exists between the Government of England and Persia, we have felt great pleasure in complying with his request, and in assigning him a house to commence with until a teacher arrives from England.

The school shall always be considered under our immediate patronage and protection, and shall receive from us that support and assistance due to so humane an establishment.

(Signed ABBAS MIRZA.

Our readers have been made acquainted ere this with the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, an event which must be most deeply and universally regretted. The mildness of the late Bishop's manners, his unassuming goodness of heart, his liberality of feeling, his unwearied activity, and his deep and extensive erudition, all formed a combination which peculiarly fitted him for the high and important situation he held in this country. The Right Rev. Prelate, at the period of his death, was entering upon a scene of the most interesting nature, as connected with the earliest records of christianity in India; and had his life been spared, much good would no doubt have resulted from the observations he would have been able to make, and the information which it would have been in his power to obtain.—He would have perhaps seen the necessity, and impressed that necessity on others, of making it the chief object, in the first instance, to enlighten those who had already become proselytes to our faith, instead of increasing the number of ignorant and mere nominal converts.

The H. C. Brig Palinurus, from Cossier, anchored in the harbour on Thursday morning. Our late Commander-in-Chief Sir Charles Colville, and the party that accompanied him, had proceeded before her departure in high health and spirits, on their route through Egypt.

We have had the satisfaction of learning that the Savings Bank of the Education Society was opened on Wednesday the 12th instant, when eleven depositors appeared, who paid in 143 Rupees. The next day for the receipt or the repayment of deposits will be Wednesday the 10th of next month, when attendance will be given at the vestry of St. Thomas' Church, agreeably to the terms of the circular distributed in December last. To persons at outstations, having had connection with the Education Society, and now borne on the Adjutant General's list, the benefits of the Institution are open through the Pay Offices, remittances being directed to be made payable to the Rev. D. Young.

Although much has been written on the great advantages to be derived to invalids from the climate of the Nilgherry hills, we still trust that the following extract of a letter from a gentleman who lately arrived there, *via* Bombay, will be useful. as pointing out the route by which people proceeding from this Presidency may easily reach that emporium of salubrity.

*Dimpatty, Nilgherry Hills, April 4th* 1826.

"With pleasure I now redeem my promise of giving you an account of these celebrated hills, and of my journey hither. With our boat excursion we were very [illegible] at Cannanore [illegible] mained a suffi- [illegible] to be posted. [illegible] d to Calicut, [illegible] foot of the hill (28 miles) in 4½ hours, where a poney was ready, on which I came to this place in 5½ hours, the distance about 12 or 13 miles, the most part of the way being a very severe ascent. If in a palanquin, it takes a whole night to come up. With the climate I am indeed delighted, and it has exceeded all my anticipations. You are probably conversant with the range of the thermometer, which has I believe been published. Yesterday the *maximum* was 73, which was considered *unusually warm*, and was succeeded by a little rain in the night. The average here is about 66. In the morning early, since I have been here, it has fallen to 58. The change from the low country is really wonderful. On the 26th ultimo the thermometer was at 94 at Coimbatoor, and at the same time up here about 66 In truth for comfort it is quite cool enough, as all are obliged to wear cloth. In a few hours ride you have near 30 degrees difference. The country up here is really beautiful, and not in the least resembling India. In the gardens the geraniums and roses are in the utmost profusion, with plenty of vegetables &c. For sportsmen there is plenty of shooting; peafowl and junglefowl are within a few hundred yards of the houses. At present the chief difficulty arises from the scarcity of houses, and building is attended with a great expense. There is also a difficulty in getting provisions &c. as every thing is brought from the low country. However by a little management you may overcome these difficulties. A light tent, with a little thatching over, of the nature of the bungalows on your esplanade, would answer I think very well, and which I should adopt if I could not get a house."

Many of our readers have no doubt heard of a work which was published some time ago under the title of the MODERN ATHENS, which not only gives a very amusing description, but in the style of the broadest caricature, of all the circumstances attending the King's visit to Scotland, from his reception by the "lack latin leiges of Leith," till the very moment of his departure, but also makes an ample, and we think a successful, use of ridicule in describing the manners, customs, politics, and religion, of the Scottish metropolis, and more particularly in adverting to its constantly boasted superiority in literature and science. The MODERN ATHENS may be scurrilous, and for ought we know may be the offspring of prejudice and malice; but as the Athenians are no strangers to scurrillity, they may let that pass. All that we can say is, that as far as our own experience goes, it contains in its highly coloured and caricatured descriptions a great deal of truth, and much from which the Athenians might learn wisdom, particularly in regard to their university, which, from the system of patronage, has become an *umbra et preteria nihil*. It was for some time Blackwood's hobby to concentrate his satire on cockney science and literature, but from the subjoined extract from an article in the London Magazine for August, purporting to be a Review of the MODERN ATHENS, it would appear that the Babylonians, as they are now called, are no longer contented to stand on the defensive, but have commenced an active offensive warfare, and from the sample we have given, we doubt much if EBONY himself could have made better use of his own weapons.

"As to its literary and scientific talent, past and present, the catalogue is soon told. In its earlier days, Scotland possessed some show of literature and poetry, and promised more. It was perhaps on a par with England. But mark the tremendous gulf between. The literature of the Athens in George the Third's day was scarcely that of Anne: it was a century in arrear. But if you speak to a Scotchman, Athenian or not, he overwhelms you with the names of Hume, and Smith, and Robertson. Push him still further, and you get Beattie and Reid, and Stewart, and then Campbell and Maclaurin, and perhaps, Millar, and possibly Playfair, and then the Man of Feeling, and he becomes gradually more and more puzzled, unless he escapes by knocking you down with Burns and the Great Unknown.

"All this time he is utterly ignorant of English authors and English literature; of the giants which it has produced in every department of letters and science, names almost unknown to him. Of that army, of poets, of theologians, of classical scholars, of mathematicians, and even of metaphysicians, his darling subject, he seems never to have heard. If his mind reverts to history, it is to think of Robertson; if to metaphysics, of Beattie---the wretched feeble Beattie; if to mathematics, perhaps of Napier. On theology, he has not even a name to produce, unless it be Boston—yes, Blair; and in classical learning he must be content with George Buchanan, single plant in the dreary desert. If he doubts the ignorance of his country in classical learning, let him ask his own countryman, Irvine; we may give him Ruddiman, if he pleases, but what then? Every man learns Latin in the Athens, and some learn Greek; and yet Scotland has not, with scarcely an exception, produced, and does not contain, a classical scholar fit for the [illegible] form at Eton.

"Robertson was an elegant historian—admit- [illegible]; his style is agreeable; but what has [illegible] the obscure history of Scot[illegible] qualities that ma[illegible] much [illegible] with the metaphysical writings of England; and after all, what is the value of nine tenths of the trash standing under the name of Reid, Beattie, Campbell, Smith, and Stewart. But why proceed: there is not a scholar or a man of science who does not know how to value Scotland, provided he be not a Scotchman.

"There is no better way of judging of a people than by the gods which they worship. Beattie, Gregory, Allan Ramsay, Blackwood, Playfair, dull, slow, Playfair, the "elegant" Playfair, who was a week in writing a sentence, beau Leslie, Sir James Hail, who takes a quarto to say what might be told in ten lines, professor Walker, Tom Macnight, fiddler and aspirant to mathematics, the man who had his head shot off for making dull epigrams—these, and of these "be thy gods," O Athens. But listen to the Athenian himself, and wonder. Hear him despise the Babylonian, and smile. But we must excuse him, for he has never heard but of himself, he has seen none but himself in his own looking-glass; he is "himself alone," and like the Pagan Turk, he exclaims to himself, he exclaims to the world 'There is but one city, and that city is the Athens; there is but one philosophy, and that philosophy is Athenian—Allah, illah, Allah."

We are happy to state that the Sibbald arrived at the Cape on the 18th of January, all well.

The following extract of a letter from Trichinopoly, dated the 3d instant, which was received just before our paper went to the press, attributes the death of the Lord Bishop to a different cause from that assigned in the Mad as papers, and if possible, throws additional melancholy over the lamented event.

"If the account and afflicting tidings which now induces me to write, have not already reached Bombay, I am sure my report will cause you and many others great sadness and grief. Our pious and beloved Bishop is no more! He had been at the Fort, and returned to the house of Mr. Bird, a Judge there, with whom he was staying. He went to a bath, some fathoms deep, to bathe, and his servants went with him, with clean clothes; the servants retiring for a time, soon found the poor Bishop *drowned!* The mud appears to have given way, and it is supposed he could not swim. Thus has it pleased God to remove from us this valuable man. He is to be buried this evening, with all honour and respect."

ARRIVALS.—Captain J. Hancock, Pioneers
Captain H. Hodges, 34th Madras N. I.
Lieut. H Stamford, 4th Troop H. B.
Ensign D. Manoe, 2d Grenadier Regt.
Lieut. E. R. Prother, Horse Brigade.
Captain Bradford, Asst. Adjt. Gen.
Lieut. T. Candy, 20th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. C. J. Westley, 20th Regt. N. I.
Ensign H. James, 20th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. W. A. Crawford, 1st. Regt. Light Cav.
Lieut. C. Agnew, H. M. 4th Light Dragoons.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. J. Jopp, Deputy Surveyor General.
Lieut. E. Walter, 3d Regt. Lt. Cavalry.
Lieut. E. C. Peat, Engineers.
Lieut. and Fort Adjt. C. Crawley, 4th Regt. N. I.
Capt. J. Hancock, Pioneers.

## NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

### AND NAVAL REPORT.

### BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 17th Immaum Ship Wootmaney, Nacquedah Mulna Mahomed, from Calcutta 28th Feb.

19th Brig Futha Nassarath, Nacquedah Meerbhoy, from Surat 15th April.

Do. Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, from Surat.

20th The Hon'ble Company's Brig Palinurus, Lieut. Wm. Rose, Comr. from Mocha 17th Mar.

Do. Ship Glorioso, Capt. Wm. King, from Calcutta 25th Feb. Mangalore 6th March.

Do. Portuguese Ship Flora do R[illegible], Capt. J. F. Maria, from Surat 18th April.

*Passengers per Ship Glorioso.*—T. A. Carvalho Esq. R. Lyall Esq. C. S. Hadow, Esq. and Cornet Alexander H. M. 13th Dragoons.

DEPARTURES.—American Brig Cornelia, Capt. George Archer Junior, to Boston.

15th. French Ship Sophie, Captain Lartique, to Mahe, Alipie, and Bordeaux.

19th. The Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Thetis, Captain John Betham, to Malabar Coast.

*Passenger by Brig Cornelia.*—Mrs. Fawcett, & Child.

*Passengers by Ship Sophie,*—Col. and Mrs. Brooks, Dr. Jeffries, and Child, Lieut. Woodhouse, Thomas Flower Esq. and 1 Servant.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 1st American Ship Asia, Captain W. W. Sheed, from Calcutta 25th February.

4th, Sloop Dolphin, Captain J. J. Taureau, from Vizagapatam 15th March,

5th. Dutch Ship Louisa, Captain P. Lunnell, from Calcutta 12th February, and Coringa 20th March.

5th. French Ship Jeune Laure, Captain Langlois, from Mauritius and Pondicherry 5th April.

DEPARTURES.—April 1st, Bark David Malcolm, Captain W Hanwell, for Rangoon.

Do. H. C. Cruizer Teignmouth, Captain R. E. Goodridge, for Rangoon.

2d, Ship Elphinstone, Captain McLean, for London.

4th. Ship Brilliant, Nacodah Abdull Cawder, for Coringa and Rangoon.

6th. American Ship Asia, Captain W. W. Sheed, for Philadelphia.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—March 28. Ship Frances Charlotte, [illegible] Canning, from Cheduba 10th March.

[illegible]pril 2. Sch[illegible]er Ma[illegible]na, A. Mitchell, from [illegible] 15th [illegible]atam, Coringa, and [illegible]

[illegible]hip Edward Strettell,

April 1, Ship Eliza, G. Cuthbertson, for Rangoon.

Ditto Malvina, Baumgarte, for Penang, Malacca, and Sincapore.

### BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Gwalior Presidency, on the 25th March the Lady of Captain Josiah Stuart, of a Daughter.

At Poonah, on the 10th Instant, the Lady of G. J. Griffith, Esq of a Daughter.

On the 10th of April, the Lady of Lieutenant Charles Lucas, of a still-born child.

On the 16th instant, Mrs. Marcus Joseph, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the night of the 14th Instant, of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. Alexander White, late Surveyor and Draftsman at Sattara, aged 41 years.

The amiable virtues of this man, who joined a good heart to an intelligent head cannot be sufficiently appreciated, by any but those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He had the honor to serve under Sir John Malcolm, Major Gibson and Colonel Briggs, all which Gentlemen have given him an excellent character as to his qualifications. He arrived here on Sunday evening last as a draftsman in the Quarter Master General's department, but on the Saturday preceding had a slight bowel affection of which he did not think much; but as the disease aggravated on Sunday, the means necessary were resorted to, but with unavailing effect, he expired on Monday evening about ½ past 11 P. M. to the great regret of his friends, who have ever found him to have been a man of a free and liberal disposition.

At Mhow, on the 11th instant, after a severe illness, aged 24, Eleanor, the wife of Lieutenant C. Lucas, of the 1st Troop Horse Brigade of Artillery, sincerely esteemed and lamented by a large circle of friends.

Camp Dapoolee, 15th April 1826, Lieutenant D. J. Powell, 10th Regiment N. I. and Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 1st Extra Battalion, aged 20 years.

Truly afflicting was the circumstances that lead to this amiable and highly esteemed young man's death; and the sorrow that now reigns in this camp (both in the hearts of his brother Officers and native soldiers) evinces how well he was beloved.

"Thus man that's born of woman can remain
But a short time; his days are full of sorrow;
His life's a penance, and his death a pain;
Springs like a flower to day, and fades tomorrow:
His breath's a bubble, and his day a span;
'Tis glorious misery to be born a man."

On the morning of the 17th instant, of spasmodic cholera, LIEUTENANT JAMES J. ROBINSON, Assistant to the Superintendent of Marine and Secretary to the Marine Board.

Of the many victims to this fatal disorder, few have descended into the grave with stronger claims to the respect and affection of all who knew him than the individual whose sudden and premature death it is now our painful duty to record. As a member of the corps to which he belonged, Lieut. Robinson's conduct was, on all occasions, marked by manly firmness and unwearied zeal; as a public servant, the estimation in which his distinguished talents were held by his superiors is best shewn in his appointment to the most important and responsible offices of the Marine Department, which his standing in the service could entitle him to hold; to literary and scientific pursuits he had devoted much attention, and his acquirements were such as are rarely met with in one whose life had been passed in the constant and active discharge of his professional duties. But if these qualities rendered him so respectable in his public character it may easily be conceived how much they endeared him in private life. His conversation and deportment in private society were always such as characterize the gentleman and the man of education, his disposition was at once open and generous, and those who enjoyed his friendship will bear ample and honorable testimony to the warmth and sincerity of his affections. He has left a large circle of friends behind him, who will long cherish a lively recollection of his many estimable qualities, and none more sincerely than the writer of this faint tribute of respect to his memory.

### MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Pondicherry, Vincent Francois Scipian, Esq. to Miss Anne Adelaide de Chermont.

BIRTHS.—At Darwar, on the 20th March, the Lady of Lieut. and Quarter Master Sayers, of a still-born Daughter.

At Secunderabad, on the 29th March, the Lady of Lieut. and Adjutant Pinson, 46th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

At Royapooram, on the 1st April, the wife of Mr. Henry Macaulay, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Pursewaulkum, on the 29th March, Mr. John Lewis.

At Vepery, on the 1st April, Jessey, the infant Daughter of Mr. R. H. Britain, aged 7 months.

### CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 28th March, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. W. Bates, Lieutenant Joseph Ferris, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Georgina Matilda Blanchard.

BIRTHS.—At Chittagong, on the 3d February last, the the Lady of Brigade Major White, of a Son.

At Agra, on the 4th March, the Lady of Captain Napier Campbell, Bengal Horse Artillery, of a Son.

At Benares, on the 19th March, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Short, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on Sunday the 26th March, Mrs. W Sturmer, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 29th March, Mrs. James Paschall, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 30th March, the Wife of Mr. Lewis Athanass D'Cruz, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Pursoovaukum, on the 14th March, Mr. William Fiott Gebb, Clerk in the Government Bank, aged 31 yeaes and some months.

At Futtehghur, on the 18th March, John, the infant Son of Major J. A. Hodgson.

At Kurnaul, on the 18th March, Georgina Anne, the infant Daughter of Lieutenant William Bignell, of the 63d Native Infantry, aged 1 year and 7 months.

At Sealdah, on the 29th March, Mr. S. H. Huet, formerly of Sampore Factory, and latterly an Assistant in the Office of the Persian Secretary to Government, aged 55 years 3 months and 12 days.

At Calcutta, on the 29th March, Sophia, the Lady of Jonathan Elliot, Esq. Post Master at New Anchorage, aged 28 years.

At Calcutta, on the 1st April, the infant Daughter of Mr. James Paschall.

In child-bed, on the 2d April, Mrs. William D'Monte i naes, aged 28 years, 5 months and 25 days.

### EUROPE.

BIRTHS.—Of Sons; At his house, Russell-square, the lady of Rogers Ruding, Esq.—Mrs. James Stirling.—At Greenwich, the lady of Captain P P. King, of the Adventure.—In Cleveland-row, the lady of John Nussey, Esq.—Mrs. Cipriani Potter.—At West Leke, Notts, the lady of the Rev. Charles Oxenden.—In Portland-place, the lady of James Stuart, Esq. M.P.—At Appleton, near Warrington, the lady of Thomas Lyon, Esq.

Of DAUGHTERS: At Teignmouth, Devon, the lady of Major Lindham.—The lady of Dr. Roget, of Bernard-street.—At Clifton, the lady of Joseph Beete, Esq.—At Oxford, the lady of the Rev. Richard Musgrave.—At Edinburgh, the lady of Archibald Macbean, Esq. Royal Horse Artillery.—Mrs. H. L. Robins, of Salisbury-street.—At Chester-hall, near Edinburgh, Mrs. Kinnear.

MARRIED.—By the Lord Bishop of London, Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Bart. of Shuckburgh Park, Warwickshire, to Miss Denys, only daughter of the late Peter Denys, Esq. of the Pavilion, Hans-place.—At Leiston, Suffolk, the Reverend Ellis Wade, M. A. of Blaxhall Rectory, to Sarah, only daughter of F. Josselyn, Esq. of Leiston.—At Bognor, the Rev. Wm. Knight, Rector of Steventon, Hants, to Caroline, eldest daughter of John Portal, Esq. of Freefolk House, near Overton [illegible] Tottenham, the Rev. J. G. Tiarks, Mi[illegible] German Calvinistic Church, Goodm[illegible]

Emily Phipps. of Stamford-hill.—The Rev. Luke Foster, of Blackburn, Lancashire. to Miss S. Nale, of Brunswick-place, City-road.—The Rev. J. J Lowe, to Catherine Mary, only daughter of T. W. Tew, Esq. of Doncaster, banker.—At Bath. Edward Hyde Clarke, Esq. to Miss Georgiana Catherine Teresa O'Moran.—W. R. Bell, Esq. of Gillingham, Dorsetshire, to Agnes, daughter of the Rev. John Williams, Vicar of Marston Magna.—Thomas B. Davis, Esq. of Frankley Hall, Wilts, to Miss M. Heady, of Frankley.—At Woodford, Captain Burgess Adams, of the Commercial road, to Christiana, second daughter of Mr. J. Ledger, of Woodford.—At Eltham, the Rev. B. Guest, A. M. Everton, near Liverpool, to Elizabeth Catherine, eldest daughter of T. Lingham, Esq. of Shooter's-hill, Kent.—At East Thorndon, Essex, the Rev. Wm. Bond, of Little Warley, to Letitia, second daughter of the late Rev. James Birch, Rector of Corringham, in the said county.—At Great Yarmouth, J. H. Munro, Esq. of Keppel-street, Russell-square, to Amelia, youngest daughter of T. Steward, Esq. of the former place.—At Southwold, by the Rev. B. Philpot, Mr. Anthony Cheeper, to Jane, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Bokenham, of that place.—At Woodford, Mr. Joseph Milbank, jun. of Chelmsford, to Eliza, third daughter of the late John Hill, Esq. of Woodford, Essex.—Robert Colling, Esq. of Hurworth, Durham, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lieut. Colonel Skelly, of Pilmore House, in the same county.—At Binfield, Mr. Charles Mares, of East-street, Solicitor, to Mary Cecilia, only daughter of W. Ross, Esq. of Binfield.—At Merton, Surrey, Thos. Rider Boys, Esq. to Sarah Jane, relict of J. W. Lewes, Esq. of Bermuda.—Mr. Wm. Ormond, solicitor, of Wantage, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Williams, of West Lavington, Wilts.—At Killington, Mr. J. Mutt, of Thrup, to Miss Elizabeth Sammon, of Watereaton.—[illegible] Worcester, Mr. Barnett, of Hambleden, Bucks, [illegible] Miss Matthews, of Stonor, Oxford.—Mr. T. Keen, of Croydon, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Wm. Toulmin, Esq. of the same place.—At St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Mr. William Geesin, to Miss R. Corri.—At James's Church, Lord Charles Fitzroy, second son of the Duke of Grafton, to the Hon. Miss Cavendish, eldest daughter of Lord G. H. Cavendish. There were present, the Dukes of Grafton and Devonshire, Lord and Lady G. H. Cavendish, the Ladies Fitzroy, Lady Elizabeth Smith, Lords William and George Bentinck, Mr. Charles and Lady Catharine Cavendish, and Mr. Henry Cavendish. After the ceremony the happy pair set off in an elegant chariot and four horses, for Lord Cavendish's seat, Eastbourne, where they intend to pass the honeymoon—At St. John's Horsleydown, Henry Jordan, Esq. of Furnival's Inn, Holborn, to Mary B. S. Jefferies, niece to T. S. Benson, Esq. of Russell-square, and Sanderstead-court, near Croydon, Surrey.—George M'Dermott, Esq. to Emma, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Holland, of Charing-cross.—At St. Clement's Church, Thomas P. Turner, of Exeter, to Lucy Caroline, eldest daughter of Hugh Cumming, Esq. of the same city.—At St. Pancras, Charles Hammondt Esq. of Catterick, to Miss Potts, of Durham.—A, Hambledon, the Reverend R. G. Richards to Eliza, widow of Capt. White.—At Margate, Mr. S. H. Hunter, surgeon, to Miss Tupper, of Margate.—At Dursley, John Fisher, Esq. of Uley, to Miss Harding, of Dursley.

DIED.—At Erskine-house, Renfrewshire, the Hon. Caroline Henrietta Stuart, youngest daughter of Lord Blantyre.—At his house in Upper Harley-street, Walter Fawkes, Esq. of Farnley-hall, Yorkshire. He had been twice High Sheriff of that County, and for a short time represented it in Parliament.—At Paris, Elizabeth Bannerman, the wife of Alexander Renny Tailyour, Esq. of Borrowfield, North Britain.—In his 66th year, Mr. M'Arthur, of the King's printing-office.—At Camberwell, Surrey, in the 53d year of her age, Catherine Mary, the wife of Henry Monro, Esq.—At Kensington, Sarah, relict of the late B. D'Israeli, Esq. of Stoke Newington, in her 84th year.—Abraham Evans, of Bishopsgate-street, in his 75th year.—At Grove-place, Tottenham, Mr. Robert Young, aged seventy-three.—Mr. Charles Elley, of Thavies Inn, Holborn.—James Alderson, Esq. M. D in the 83d year of his age.—In his 76th year, Thomas Aylett, Esq. of Gloucester-terrace.—At Southampton, Captain Alexander Richard Mackenzie, R. N.—Mary, the wife of Edward Ledger, Esq. of Blackheath.—At Bristol, Mr. John Hawkins, in his 81st year; his death was occasioned by a thorn in his finger not being extracted in time, which produced a mortification.—At Energlyn, in the 75th year of his age, John Goodrich, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth.—Suddenly, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, on his way for embarking for England, Dr. Hall, of London-street, Fitzroy-square, London.—At Woolwich, Mrs. Bonnycastle, widow of the late Professor Bonnycastle, of the Royal Military Academy, in her 73d year.—Aged 19, H. M. Collier, son of Mr. R. Collier, of the Philanthropic Society, St. George's Fields.—At Worthing, Christiana Willis, eldest daughter of Lieutenant T. Hodges, R. N. aged fourteen.—Mrs Duthoit, of Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington.—Mr. Barbage, of Twickenham.—At Charlbury, in the 27th year of his age, George Cobb, Esq son of the Rev. Dr. Cobb.—At Bombay, on the 23d of December last, of a fever Captain George Marshall, of the 3d regt. of Light Cavalry.—Ann, wife of the Rev. James Tyrrell, of Abingdon, in her 63d year.—In Chipping-Norton Miss Ward, of Shipston-upon-Stour, in the 55th year of her age.—Mr. John Forster, aged 68 years.—At Grainsley, in the 75th year of his age, the Rev. George W. Kempson.—At Brighton, the Rev D. Bogue, of Gosport, in his 77th year.—The Lady Margaret Wildman, wife of Captain Wildman, of the 7th Hussars, and daughter of the Earl of Wemyss and March.—At Jersey, Harriet, wife of H. Baker, Esq. R. N.—At Palmerston-house, the Hon. Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of Captain J. H. Hutchinson, of the First Grenadier Guards.—At Hornsey, Thomas Berkenhead, Esq. in the 71st year of his age.—Mary Ann, eldest daughter of W. J. Campion, Esq. of Danny, in Sussex.—At Streatham, in the 84th year of his age, the Rev. David Jones, M. A., formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge.—At Sea, in the Bay of Bengal, on the 30th of May last, on board the ship Providence, on her passage from the East Indies, Mrs. Smith, aged 27 years, wife of John Smith, Esq. of Drouan, Ayrshire.—At Leicester, Mr. William Wheldale, third son of the late Mr. West Wheldale of Boston; and the 9th of July, at Montago Bay, Jamaica, Mr. T. Wheldale, seventh son of the same, after a residence there of nearly 20 years.—Wm. Etherington, Esq. of Gainsborough, in the 71st year of his age.—At his uncle's, General Loftus's house, Lieut. Wm. Thos. Loftus.—In Rutland-place, Dublin, aged 72, Mrs. P. Canning, mother to the Right Hon. Lord Garvagh.—In Gray's-walk, Lambeth, Mrs. Walsh, widow of the late Captain Walsh, Inspector of Aliens, greatly lamented.—At Fulford, Mrs. Eliz. Mawman, aged 70.—In York-buildings, Mary-la-bonne, Jas. Grant, Esqaged 69.

## Madras Intelligence.

APRIL 7, 1826.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

6 per Cent. Paper 27 per Cent. Pre.
Old 5 " " 2 per Cent. Disc.
New 5 " " ¾ " "

Exchange at 166⅔ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 10 at 3 months sight.
" " " 1 | 10½ at 6 months' do.
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. R. per 100 S. Rs
Ditto on Bombay 98 B. Rs: per 100 M. Rs.

The arrivals since our last publication have been the American Ship *Asia*, Captain W. W. Sheed, from Calcutta the 25th March; and the Sloop *Dolphin*, Captain J. J. Taureau, from Visagapatam the 25th March.

PASSENGERS PER ASIA.—*For Madras*: Doctor Paterson, Rev. Mr. Winslow and Lady.—*For Philadelphia*: Thomas Tomlin, Esq., G. D. Blackie and J. Rulon, Supercargoes.

PER DOLPHIN.—Mr. Deputy Commissary Gibson.

The Departures have been the H. C. Cruizer *Teignmouth*, Captain Goodridge, the Bark *David Malcolm*, Captain Hanwell, and the homeward-bound Ship *Elphinstone*—the two former left the roads on Saturday for Rangoon, and the latter on Sunday for London.

*Passengers per Elphinstone*:—Major General Hewitt, C. B. Lieut. Jackson, and Lieut. M'Lean.

The Transport *Glenelg*, Capain C. S. Gower, is expected to take her departure for Rangoon. The remaining wing of the 35th Regiment N. I. go in her.

The Madras Government Lottery commenced drawing on Monday last, when the following Prizes above 300 Rupees, were drawn.
Nos. 1139 and 1620 Prizes of 2,000 Rups, each.
Nos. 500 and 771 Prizes of 1,000 Rups. each.
Nos 279 and 1071 Prizes of 500 of Rups. each.

We regret to announce the total destruction by fire, on the evening of the 22nd March of the homeward bound Ship *Stanmore*, as she was dropping down the river.—The following is from the India Gazette:—

We regret that the Ship *Stanmore*, which was just about to drop down the river, caught fire yesterday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, in consequence, we hear, of a maid servant's carelessness in leaving a lighted candle near something combustible in one of the cabins.

In a short time the vessel became one awful blaze, and every effort made to save herself or her cargo proved ineffectual. A portion of the latter consisted of saltpetre. There was also much Indigo on board. The ship and cargo, we understand, were insured.

[*Madras Gaz. April 5.*

*Tanjore, 31st March* 1826.

THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA arrived at Tanjore on the 25th Instant, having preached an excellent Sermon on the Crucifixion the preceding day, *Good Friday*, at Combaconum.

On the 26th, *Easter Sunday*, English Divine Service was performed at the Mission Church in the little Fort of Tanjore. His Lordship's Chaplain the Reverend T. Robinson---the Reverend J. Doran, and other Missionaries, assisted in reading the Liturgy. His Lordship preached an eloquent and impressive Sermon on the Resurrection. At the request of the Native Members of the Congregation, His Lordship has kindly promised to have this Sermon translated into the Tamul language and printed. In concluding the Sermon, THE BISHOP in the most feeling manner impressed the duty of brotherly love upon all persons without regard to rank or colour. The Lord's Supper was administered to 87 communicants, 50 belonging to the English Congregation and 37 Native Christians who understand the English language.

Divine Service was performed in the Evening at the same place in the Tamul language. The Liturgy was read by the Rev. Mr. Barenbruck, assisted by a Native Minister, and a Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Cæmmerer.

To the agreeable surprise of all persent, His Lordship pronounced the Apostolic Benediction in the Tamul language.

On Easter Monday His Lordship held a Confirmation, when 12 English, and 50 Native Youths were confirmed. As only a part of them understood the English language, the Service was repeated by the Rev. Mr. Kohlhoff in the Tamul language, who afterwards addressed those who had been confirmed. The whole Service was interesting and affecting.

In the Evening Tamul Divine Service was held in the Chapel in the Mission Garden, when the Rev. Mr. Sperschneider preached in Tamul to a crowded Congregation.

At the conclusion of the Service, the Missionaries present received an affectionate and animated Address from *His Lordship The Bishop*, who observed, it was probably the *last* time that all present could expect to meet again in this world, and exhorted to diligence and perseverance by the example of *Swartz*, near whose *remains* His Lordship was then standing. His address will not soon be forgotten by those who had the privilege of hearing it.

On the 28th His Lordship, attended by His Chaplain, and several Missionaries of the District, paid a visit of Ceremony to *His Highness* THE RAJAH OF TANJORE, under the Customary honors. On the following day *His Highness* returned *His Lordship's* visit.

On the 29th and 30th His Lordship visited and inspected the Mission Schools, and Premises. The Number of Children in the English and Tamul School amounted to 275 Boys and Girls. His Lordship heard them read in English and Tamul, and expressed himself highly gratified at the progress which had been made by the Scholars.

His Lordship's visit to this important Mission, and the great interest he takes in its welfare, with the valuable aid he contemplates affording it, call for the liveliest gratitude, particularly from the Missionaries, and the numerous Natives connected with the Mission. Sincere prayers will be offered to God, that His Lordship's valuable life may be long spared, and that the divine blessing may descend upon the exertions he is making.

*His Lordship* left Tanjore, and proceeded to Trichinopoly on the 31st in the Evening.

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Our Readers throughout India will receive with a universal sentiment of grief, the intelligence that the earthly career of our beloved and revered BISHOP terminated at Trichinopoly on the morning of Monday the 3d instant. His Lordship had reached that place on Saturday morning, and on the following day had preached and held a Confirmation in the evening: after which he delivered another discourse, concluding with a solemn and affecting farewell to the Congregation. On Monday at an early hour, his Lordship visited a Congregation of Native Christians, and on his return, went into a bath, as he had done on the two preceding days. He was there seized with an apoplectic fit, and when his servant, alarmed at the length of his stay, entered the bathing-room, he found that life was extinct. Medical aid was immediately procured, but proved wholly unavailing.

It is not for us, nor at this moment is it for any one, to describe the sensations produced by this mournful and unexpected event, and still less to delineate any features of the character of that admirable person, who so recently excited the love and veneration of all who approached him, and now slumbers in the silent tomb. Could any circumstance give additional effect to those touching appeals to the heart to which we listened but a few Sundays ago, it is that they may now be regarded as testamentary; and that the same voice from the tomb still exhorts us to "look not at the "things which are seen, but at the things "which are not seen," and still encourages us with the assurance that "to die is gain."

The following is an Extract from Garrison Morning Orders, by *The Honorable* THE GOVERNOR, dated Fort Saint George 5th April, 1826.

"The Honorable the Governor has received with feelings of unfeigned regret, the melancholy intelligence of the demise of the *Right Reverend the Lord* BISHOP OF CALCUTTA, which event occurred at Trichinopoly on the morning of the 3d Instant. As a tribute of respect to His Lordship's memory, His Excellency directs, that the flag of the Garrison be immediately hoisted half staff high, to continue so during the whole of the day; and that forty six minute guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased, be fired from the Saluting Battery."

The Fort Flag accordingly continued hoisted half-staff high during the day; and the Minute Guns corresponding with the age of the deceased Prelate, were fired from the Battery.

[*Govt. Gaz. April 6.*

We are still unable to announce any further arrival from Europe at our own Port, but it appears that the story of the little *Falcon* having arrived at Calcutta is strictly true.---The attempt must, like that of the *Enterprize*, be pronounced a failure, so far as respects the applicability of Steam for so long a voyage; for she took her final departure from Portsmouth on the 12th of November, touched no where, as far as we can learn, and did not anchor at Kedgeree until the 23th ultimo, a period of very nearly five Months. The *Falcon* is a remarkably fast sailing Vessel, and is, it appears, the Vessel (then the pleasure Yacht of Lord Yarborough) that beat the *Enterprize* by two Miles per hour in Steaming down Channel. We have not at present heard the particulars of her voyage, but it must have been a perilous one for the little Steamer---she is of 75 tons burthen only, and must have suffered severely in buffeting the waves off the Cape. Six of the hands of her little Crew were washed overboard by a heavy sea and drowned.

But this ought not to discourage us, for it is justly observed that "Steam navigation is as yet only in its infancy, and it is impossible that the commander of the *Falcon* could have derived any benefit from the experience of Capt. Johnston, whose arrival at Bengal could not have been heard of in England, at the time the *Falcon* sailed. Now when the journal of this vessel comes to be published, we shall no doubt find that she labored under all the disadvantages to which the *Enterprize* was exposed, and perhaps to many more. It is more than probable that she had provided the same scanty supply of coals, and it is known that if the *Enterprize* had continued at sea a few days longer, her stock of this indispensible article would have been entirely exhausted, and in this case, it is difficult to say how much her arrival might have been retarded. The supply of coals on the *Falcon* may have failed, and she might thus have experienced all the inconvenience on this score, to which the *Enterprize* was only likely to have been exposed. Again the *Enterprize* had little or no bad weather, and it appears that off the Cape, the *Falcon* had a great deal of it, and it cannot be doubted, that bad weather must have opposed one of the strongest obstacles in the world to the progress of so small a vessel.

By a Ceylon Gazette Extra of the 30th ult., we learn the arrival at Calcutta of the *Pyramus*, James Brodie, Master; she left Portsmouth on the 11th of November and the Cape of Good Hope 23d January; list of her Passengers is as follows:

Mrs. Brodie, Mrs. Green and two Daughters, Mrs. Sellery, Miss Campbell, Miss Hamer; Doctor Sellery, Staff Asst. Surgeon, Lieut Orr, Bombay N. I., N. McKean Esq., A. Hornby, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Mr. Green, A. Willcocks, (a Servant.)

We understand she has not brought any letters.

[*Madras Courier, April 11.*

The Churches on Sunday were hung with black, as a mark of Respect to the Memory of our late excellent and lamented Bishop; and Discourses suited to the mournful occasion were delivered from the Pulpit. To-morrow, pursuant to a Notice which has been circulated at the Presidency, and of which the subjoined is a Copy, a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Madras will take place at the Government Gardens.

NOTICE.

It is proposed that a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Madras should be held at the Government Gardens on Wednesday the 12th Instant at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the fittest mode of testifying their veneration for the character of the late Bishop Heber and their grief at the sudden termination of his valuable life. Sir Thomas Munro has consented to take the Chair.

*Punctual attendance is requested.*

MADRAS, *8th April*, 1826.

We are concerned to find that *Dr. Hyne*, who was appointed by this Government to accompany the late *Bishop* on his Tour, died at Tanjore, where he had been under the necessity of remaining on account of illness.

*The Shipping Arrivals* since our last report have been, the Ship *Jeune Laure* from Mauritius and Pondicherry; the Ship *Louisa* from Calcutta and Coringa; the Brig *Dotterel* from Calcutta; the Ship *Hibberts* from Ceylon after landing a Passenger passed on for Calcutta; and the Ship *Elizabeth* from Mauritius. *The Departures* have been the Brig *Sophia* (Dutch) for Coringa and Padang; the American Ship *Asia* for Philadelphia; the Transport Ship *Glenelg* for Rangoon; Ship *Jeune Laure* for the Northward; and the Brig *Louisa* for Padang and Batavia.

*Passengers by the Louisa.*—Mr. and Miss Bronnekam, Mr. A. W. Rambelge, and Master Bronnekam.

*By the Hibberts.*—Dr. Stewart landed: proceeded for Calcutta Mrs. and Miss Smith, Miss Maria Smith, Dr. Smith and Mr. Smith.

*By the Elizabeth.*—Lieut. John Laing, Bombay N. I. and Mr. Tillert.

[*Govt. Gaz. April 11.*

## Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| BUY. | Rs. As. | 3d April, 1826. | Rs. As. | SELL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prem. | 24 0 | Remittable Loan 6 P. Ct. | 28 0 | Prem |
| Disct. | 2 8 | Five Per Cent Loan..... | 3 8 | Dist. |
| Ditto | 1 4 | New 5 per Cent Loan,.... | 1 12 | Ditto |

BUY.] COURSE OF EXCHANGE. [SELL.

2 a 2¼ On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 2¼ a 2⅓
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
Madras ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.
BANK SHARES—Premium 5250 to 5300.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills .....6 0 per Cent
Ditto on Government Bills.....5 0 "
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....6 0

THE FOLLOWING GENERAL ORDER IS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCE IN INDIA.

*Head-Quarter, on the Ganges, near Monghier, 27th March*, 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander in Chief has Confirmed the Leaves of Absence granted to the following Officers, viz:

11th Dragoons---Lieutenant Maxwell, One Year, from date of Embarkation, to New South Wales, for the recovery of his health.

Royal Regiment---Lieutenant Carter, Four Months from date of Embarkation, to proceed to Madras, for the benefit of his health.

Royal Regiment---Lieutenant Fraser, Four Months from date of Embarkation, to proceed to Calcutta, for the benefit of his health.

Queen's Royal Regiment---Lieutenant Belford, One Year, for the purpose of Exchanging to Half pay.

6th Foot---Brevet-Captain Hogg, Two Years, to England, from date of Embarkation, for the recovery of his health.

6th Foot---Quarter-Master Smart, Two Years, to England, from date of Embarkation, for the recovery of his health.

6th Foot---Ensign Dumaresq, Two Years, to England, from date of Embarkation, for the recovery of his health.

47th Foot---Ensign McNally, Two Years, to England, from date of Embarkation, for the recovery of his health.

54th Foot---Lieutenant Slade, Two Years, to England, from date of Embarkation, for the recovery of his health.

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

*BOMBAY*:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by SHREECRU[illegible] *PRABHOO*, Hindoo, No. 15, Pallow Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULL[illegible]

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notic[illegible] the PROPRIETORS, who will [illegible]

*Subscribers at out-stations, who require all extra papers to be* [illegible] required to

...LEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1826.

*(Continued from the last Page.)*

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence:

11th Dragoons---Major Smith, after the Half Yearly inspection, to 9th November, to visit the Hills.

11th Dragoons---Brevet-Major Blundell, after the Half Yearly inspection, to 9th November to visit Moradabad.

11th Dragoons---Captain White, after the Half Yearly inspection, to 9th November, to visit the Hills.

Queen's Royals---Lieutenant Kennedy, from date of Embarkation, for Two Years, to England, on urgent private affairs.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

GEORGE McGREGOR, *Lieut. Col.*
*Acting Adjt. Genl.*

His Excellency the Commander in Chief reached Chunar on the 19th instant, about 10 A. M. his arrival being announced by a salute of 17 guns from the Fort. His Excellency was received on landing by Major-General PRICE, and the Staff of the Station. After hastily viewing the works, His Excellency re-embarked under a second salute, much to the disappointment of the troops, who had been most anxious to pay every mark of respect to the Hero of Bhurtpoor. The weather at Chunar had begun to be very sultry, with strong dry winds from the West.

A Correspondent seems surprised that a part of a shrimp's tail should appear luminous in the dark. This luminousness, we believe, is common to the decay of shell fish, as well as fish, and has nothing extraordinary in it.

[*The India Gaz. March* 30.

It is with much satisfaction we observe the increasing interest excited by the application of Steam power to the navigation of the Indian Seas and Rivers. We hear every where of the activity displayed by Government and private individuals in endeavouring to extend its advantages to this country; and the number of vessels built or building, with the view of being navigated in this manner, is the best proof, that the value of the invention is duly appreciated. One of the vessels, for which the machinery has arrived from England, is intended, we [illegible] against the Pirates in the Red Sea; and until these Pirates can afford to employ the same power—which will not certainly be very soon—we should suppose they would find their vocation any thing but safe and profitable, when pursued by such formidable fire-ships.

We hope we shall soon have to announce the employment of a Steam Vessel on the Hooghly, for the sole purpose of towing ships on the river; and thus enabling them to escape the dangers and delay, that, in the South West Monsoon in particular, are experienced between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour. The Falcon is described as a very smart fast-sailing vessel, calculated to be of very great use in the seas of this part of the world; and we understand that she will probably be purchased by the government. Were two Steam vessels instead of one, running at this moment between Calcutta and Rangoon, the advantages to the public service are obvious.

[*John Bull, April* 1.

Late intelligence from Sylhet, has brought advice of a transaction at Doodpatlee, of an unpleasant, though not of a very serious or alarming description---the following particulars may be regarded as authentic:

On the 18th instant, information was received of a conspiracy being on foot, amongst the Sylhet Local Corps, of which the precise nature was doubtful. Upon further enquiry being made, it was found, that the author and chief agent in the plot was Hira Sinh, the nephew of Gumbhir Sinh, who had been allowed for some days past to reside in the lines. This individual, who unites the stubborn obstinacy to the cunning and cruelty of a barbarian, had long been noted as a discontented and troublesome character by the European Officers, both Civil and Military, but from his rank and claims to the Raj of Manipur, continued to possess considerable influence over the minds of his countrymen, which it seems he employed to seduce them from their duty. The chief object of his enterprise was to wrest Manipur from the hands of Gumbhir Sinh, to effect which the men were to move off with the arms and horses, under his command: the mode proposed to carry this purpose into execution, however, led to its immediate discovery: his plan was to fire the lines, and in the confusion that ensued, carry off the horses and arms, and if opposed, as might be expected, by the European Officers, they were to be murdered. In this, however, it seems the zeal of his adherents paused, and information of the plot was immediately conveyed to Capt. Watson.

Upon receiving the information on the 18th at noon, Captain Watson proceeded to the Quarter Guard, and caused the assembly to be sounded, having first loaded the guard and secured the colors: the guard was drawn up across the street; and was strengthened by Sepoys from the other Companies as soon as they fell in. The mounted Companies were drawn up in rear of the Quarter Guard. As the Companies of the local corps formed, they were marched in front of the guard where they were ordered to deposit their arms, and then filed to the rear. The arms were conveyed to a place of security. A Court of Enquiry was then instituted, and a number of witnesses, all Munypoorians, readily came forward to furnish the information respecting the transaction, which generally went to the effect we have above stated, and to the conviction, that few if any were prepared to support Hira Chandra, in the more culpable part of his design.—In fact, it may be reasonably doubted, whether they ever seriously meditated any portion of it, although respect for his person, and the inconclusiveness of the native character, induced them to talk of its perpetration. The readiness with which the evidence was given, and the fact that not one man attempted to escape after the business was detected, are highly in favor of this view of the case. Thirteen of those most implicated are, however, in confinement.

Hira Chandra fled on the Bugle being sounded: a reward of Three Hundred Rupees had been offered for his apprehension, but no traces of him had been discovered up to the 21st, the date of the latest advices from Doodpatlee, or the 22d, from Sylhet.

Since writing the above, we have been favoured with the perusal of Letters from Silhet, dated the 27th and 28th instant, on the former of which days, the regular Manipur dawk of the 7th, and on the latter, advices from that place up to the 15th had come in; every thing continued there quiet and well.

By the last arrivals, we have received the three last numbers of the Journal Asiatique, numeros 36, 37, 38: the following are their principal contents:

Genealogical account of the sixty three Sects of the Mohammedan Religion, by J. Von Hammer.

Abridged translation of Wilson's Essay on the History of Cashmir, by M. Klaproth.

French Embassy at Constantinople, Mons. Ruffin

Letter on Manuscripts on Papyrus, in the Arabic or Neskh Character, by S. De Sacy.

Memoir on the Persian Translation of the Mahabharat, by Schultz.

Notice of a Copy of the Bhagavat Purana, sent by the late Monsr. Du Vaucel to the Society, by Burnouf, Junr.

Amongst the critical papers is a Review of Bopp's Sanserit Grammar, by Mons. Burnouf, and a notice of the Great Lexicon, compiled by order of His Majesty the King of Oude, by Monsr. Jaubert. The German Orientalist, Von Hammer, has announced his intention of publishing a similar Analysis. It is rather a reflexion upon our own Scholars, that they should be so far behind the industry of those of Europe, in giving up any account of a work printed so near to us. We have never seen the compilation, but are disposed to think it possessed of considerable merit, by the notice given in the J. Asiatique.

[*Govt. Gaz. April* 3.

The November number of the Asiatic Journal contains a Memoir of the late Honourable JOHN ADAM, in which the writer goes at some length into the public character and services of this distinguished and much lamented individual. Our readers are well acquainted with the flattering testimonies borne both in India and England to the valuable public services of Mr. ADAM. To these is added one in the Memoir before us, of a private yet important nature, as coming from a distinguished quarter, and relating to the act of Mr. ADAM's administration, for which he has been most liberally abused by men, whose knowledge of the circumstances in which our Indian Empire is placed, and of the line of policy which these circumstances require, is not once to be named with that of the present Governor of Madras:—

"In a letter from the Governor to a friend at Madras," says the writer in the Asiatic Journal," to an enlightened person, so competent to form a sound and unbiassed judgment, states, "that the plan Mr. Adam adopted, and the temper and decision with which he carried it into effect, secured public authority and the character of government. By that he rendered a very important service to our Indian empire. I scarcely know any act of the Supreme Government of which I should have liked so well to have been the author: for in India it requires more firmness and real patriotism to regulate the press, than in England to assert its freedom."

[*John Bull, April* 3.

## English News.

### THE TELESCOPE.—OCTOBER 9.

EMPLOYMENT OF ENGLISH NOBILITY ON THE CONTINENT.

Our readers will be glad to learn that it was stated in a morning paper the other day, that "Lord Bruce and the hon. Henry Stanhope, and others of our young nobility in Paris and Italy," are by no means spending their time in idle vacuity, or in imitating lord Yarmouth, or his *ci-devant honourable* friend, another Mr. S.——, in blacklegging, or being blacklegged; but are, on the contrary, busily employed---actively engaged---and in what, think you, gentle reader?---Nay, you won't guess. In none of the common-place and outworn pursuits which our grandfathers would have thought becoming the scions of the British peerage and future legislators of the empire;---not in the acquirement of information, or in the comparison of character;—not in the observation of different modes of government and different systems of manners.---No!---They are *engaged* in *engaging* others: in measuring the length of a pretty foot, or guaging the depth of a stentorian voice: in unrolling the merits of *roles*, and applying thereto the most efficient operators; in short, to use the "silken terms precise" of the newspaper alluded to, in "procuring *artistes* for the Italian opera."

Now who, after this announcement, will be hardy enough to call in question the good taste—the refined taste—of the young English nobility?---We have heard it before objected that they were fond of horse-racing, boxing, cock-fighting, and other amusements of a similar character; but surely this cruel sarcasm will now be laid aside, and the "generous and enlightened" British public will give them due credit for exchanging the boisterous and plebeian pursuits in question, for others of a more polite, delicate, and useful description.

But admitting as we are quite ready to do the good intentions and laudable propensities of these "honorable gentlemen," it does not strike us as being equally obvious that they are exactly *fitted* to this sort of avocation. To be sure it may be urged in reply, the person who has for some time past transacted such matters seems scarcely more so; since an education behind a bookseller's counter does not appear to qualify a man better for dealing with the *peculi* [illegible] at Eton, or Westminster. But from this very inaptitude of the last mentioned individual it must be recollected many of the disasters of the two or three last opera seasons may be fairly supposed to have sprung.

By the by, the fate of this spacious and splendid theatre has been singularly unfortunate. Owing to one untoward cause or other, it has scarcely ever paid its expenses; and it by some fortunate hit, such as the appearance of Catalani or Don Juan the concern has one season been lifted out of its common run of ill luck, the succeeding one has generally plunged it "deeper and deeper still" into the abyss profound.* Strange as it may at first sight appear we verily believe, that the busy, "meddling" patronage of great men has been the principal cause of this want of success. Theatrical speculations will not answer in the hands of committees however powerful. No one in such cases, has an exclusive or sufficient interest. Nerve and energy and stimulus are wanting. If the reader is doubtful concerning this position, let him refer to the period of the managing committee of Drury-lane, which the share-holders of that establishment have such doleful occasion to remember. To manage a theatre successfully requires, above all other things, concentration of interest and of application. Why, our funny, clever, and indefatigable friend Elliston, of kicking notoriety, is, both in selecting performers, and using them, (and not unfrequently in abusing them) better worth than all the juntos of "my lords and gentlemen" that ever worked away at Drurylane, or at the King's theatre either. He understands his business, and is a match for the knave whom he has *now and then* to deal with.

Lord Bruce, and the honourable Henry Stanhope, therefore, with the other sprigs of nobility who are elevating the political character of their country abroad, by prying into the mysteries of green-rooms, and driving bargains with screaming *prima donnas* and *pirouetting* "professors of dancing," may just as well turn their own "light fantastic toes" homewards, although patronised by a morning paper, which states them "in several instances, to have been eminently succesful." We are afraid that their fellow countrymen are ungrateful enough to undervalue their public spirited exertions; and indeed that a few are sufficiently old-fashioned to imagine that other courses might have been hit on, better calculated to show to advantage, to our continental neighbours, the true character of the English gentleman.

* It is not, perhaps, commonly known, that the second season of Catalani's *first* engagement in this country was, like the *last* during which she played in it, a *losing one.*

### THE TELESCOPE,—OCTOBER 23.

TEA DRINKING IN SCOTLAND.

When that article well-known by the name of tea first found its way out of China to the wilds of Scotland, the singular natives of that country did not know well what to make of it. They were told it was the leaves of a plant something like *buckybrere*, and that it contained many excellent virtues. But how to extract these virtues out of it, became a subject of much debate. Some would fry the leaves in a pan with butter, then lap up the gravy to their cakes of oatmeal. Others would put a few of the leaves into the brothpot, and so relish the *kail* with them. Whilst others would boil them in clear spring water, and then try how the *brose* tasted.

Being told that the last mentioned plan was the one that came nearest the way the tea should be cook'd, kettles were bought, and the brown stout served round in "*noggies*," to the family. Commonly the "*gude wives*" of country-houses, were the only persons whose taste seemed to agree with the luxury best. As for their husbands, the "*gudemen*" they could not endure the vile *sprutroch*, as they termed it, nor durst their sons say they did. Of course it was deserted by all but the females. Even the fathers were not very fond of their daughters getting it; so it soon became, that they only got it by *steal'd* mouthfuls from their mothers.

So went on things for a time, and many a rough domestic broil did it breed, as it does yet amongst the branches of families. The *menfolks* thought the cash expended on the tea, might be laid out in some more profitable way. While the women argued again, that it was just as good to lay money out on tea, as on whiskey; and that if the men would leave it king the *farintosh*, so would they the sap of the Chinese *buckybraves*.

All this was fair: but though the women, poor souls, reasoned not amiss on the subject, yet they are always so much under the control of the male-creation, (a thing by the bye which they should be), that they always had their *scad*, that is their tea, when the men were not at home. And if they were, it was needful for them to drink it in some dark corner, for fear least the kettle and the rest of the *Truckery* were sent to desolation, and their [illegible] ground. One gudewife told, another "that she thought herself much better in health since she began to use it; and that it had frightened away pains which were troublesome to endure in various parts of the body," so they enlisted others into the regiment of tea-drinkers. The men too, began now ratherly to wink at the spendthrift practice, and to scold their wives less respecting it. They were catched sometimes drinking it with them on a Sunday morning, perhaps, by a neighbour, and nothing they liked worse than this, as it went so far as to say, that they were joining with the women in one of the most extravagant customs that ever came over the Tweed.

Men there are, though, more of a female nature than others: these began soon to drink tea regularly every evening with their wives, independent of their being nic-named *Sucking Turkeys*, by the others less unbending. Teapots, cups and saucers, were now got by many, and the thing gone about more properly. Yet there was many a timorous dame had to keep her set of porcelain ware hid from her husband for years, after she had bought them, before she durst display them on the cupboard. Thus did the women gain upon the men in the instance of bringing tea-drinking to be fashionable in Scotland; they triumphed to be sure (and they triumph mostly always over the men, in every point where they lay their heads together with the determination to overcome); the influence of the sex is so great, that nothing is too difficult for them to accomplish when they take it fairly by the head---even the manners and customs of a country they can change at pleasure---a thing considered by philosophers to be very ill to effect.

So this tea-drinking has been one of the great causes why a revolution has taken place in the manners of Caledonia, within these sixty years past; before that time, *parties* were a thing unknown in the country: there was no such thing as neighbours visiting one-another in little clubs at houses, and their spending a part of the night in cheerful chat and harmless amusement—families lived more by themselves, they had little of what is phrased "coming and going" among them. When a lad fell in love with a lass at the parish kirk, *hawthorn glens* and other places of solitude had to be fixed on by the loving pair to meet in, and talk like doves to one-another; and when that time came about, when the "old people," viz. the parents of the lovers—were to be told of the happy result of the courtship, the amorous pair shuddered with fear, how they would behave in meeting and telling them.

How amusing it is thus to trace the gradual change of a system; a system which perhaps, might have been better for good old Scotia had it been some other; but as it is let her be contented it is no worse—whatever tends to introduce sociality amongst mankind, is ever thought by reflectors to be for their benefit, so it can hardly be denied but Tea has been something of this kind. Be such or not the case, when we look back at the awkward manners of our grandfathers, when they found themselves seated at a tea table, we are yet apt to laugh—their fingers quite strangers to the cups, they knew not the way to handle them, and often got themselves into sad scrapes, by breaking valuable *lame ware*, and scalding themselves and their neighbours. As the art improved, however, they got more handy, although at times their tempers started, and they made themselves ludicrous.

Indeed, refinement in the art has not added much, even yet, to its popularity; the ancient plan was not a bad one, when the whole party drew in their seats close to the table, whereon was a basket and good bended Farls flanked with the *heel* of a *kebbuck*, surrounded by plates of new churned butter, the whole adorned with ham, eggs, and honey, as accompaniments to the tea—this looked very well—the majority of the party common by relished it very much—as when the eye and somach of a man are pleased, he is generally a very comfortable creature.

Quite otherwise do things appear when the modern method is taken, and the gossips allowed to remain ranged round the walls of a parlour, with the tea and eatables handed about---few are observed, when this is the case, having on a very pleasing visage, as too much ceremony always cuts off the head and feet from Pleasure; to those not nurtured in this practice, the difficulty to go through with it properly is often great---they find no place to lay what they have to eat---until they drink; and if the tea be too hot to swallow, they cannot light on a method to cool it.

A person once at an affair of this kind, was observed to pay strict attention to the way his neighbours did---he followed them through all the movements pretty well; but when they came to that cramped plan of drinking tea out of the cup---by a nice way of humouring the saucer beneath with the hand---he did not know how he would come on, but try it he would (as try it he must), though the proper balancing of the matter seemed not to be very handy he lifted them up very cautiously, and when he had got the cup near to his lips, it lost its centre of gravity, and emptied its boiling cargo into his bosom---to his unspeakable pain, and laughter of the whole party.

Now there are few parishes in Scotland which have not one or two celebrated females in them who make the important art of tea-drinking their only study, and indeed have brought it [illegible] they are bringing out new forms, and the multitude follow them; sometimes they will have the teapot placed on some conspicuous central situation of the table; at other times this sultana of the board is rather kept in the shade; whilst cream is considered a vulgar thing, so not used as an ingredient; and good yellow butter is often beheld with abhorrence; even sugar has been known to be despised; in truth, at times, the staple commodity of the West Indies is rejected, from caprice of fashion and whim of its votaries.

In the small, but homely and street-lying village of Oban, in Argyleshire, there lives a lady, Mrs. G. who, when she gives a tea party the whole village and country for ten miles round are ransacked for conserves, jellies, and honey, a week before the intended shine is given; then, forsooth, there are no slices *a la* Vauxhall. A dining-table is set, loaded and groaning under currant-bunns, seed cakes, flour *scons*, *cookies* short bread, warm and cold toast, plain bread, cheese, a bottle of homemade wine, and a bottle of whisky; and gross is the insult to the worthy hostess if her guests do not eat and drink *more* than they are inclined. Such is an instance of *Highland Hospitality*, so far as regards tea drinking.

Whether these women, who thus sway the sceptre over the *tea-pot world*, go to London and Paris like the milliners and mantua-makers, once a-year, to bring home new fashions, is not yet exactly known, though its rather doubted that the English method is looked at too much; but these females are for most part full of invention, they can sit by the sides of their fires and conceive wonders; if they hold on improving as they are likely to do, there is no saying what they may bring about for the benefit of mankind.

Tea in itself may likely be a very good thing, at least it seems to take with the human taste in general, and can set the tongue of an old wife a moving very happily. Yet for all it is nothing the worse of being well attended with what gives the teeth exercise, whatever John Bull may say to the contrary, even though backed out by many of the girls of the north.

Scotchmen generally detest effeminacy, and it is hoped they will ever do so. "Mountain Dew" has something in it of a more independent nature, perhaps, than the juice of any oriental brier bush. However they are both good in their way, and *Sawney* can take his tea as snaply now-adays as he antiently could his *brose*.

BULWAGGIE THE LAIRD.

## ABERDEEN JOURNAL—October 26.

The *Gazette* of Saturday contains dispatches from the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated the 16th and 30th of April; also, letters from Mr Meriton, Superintendent of Marine to the Governor, from Captain Hardy of the Hastings frigate, and from Lieut. Walter, Assistant Resident in Cutch; which relate to the gallant but unsuccessful operations against Rumree, of which we published the details some time ago; and to the repulse of a body of armed freebooters, who had made an irruption into Cutch, and who appear to have been totally dispersed.

From letters written by Mr Thomas Galloway, an engineer now engaged in erecting various important works for the Pacha, we acquire a clear view of the policy of this great man. The letters are directed to his father, an engineer in London, and accompany multiplied and still unceasing orders for the most effective and economical machinery used in the fabrics and manufactures of Great Britain. It appears that the Pacha has contrived to possess himself of the last and highest improvements in our manufacturing machinery. We would specify, as a striking instance, the engraved barrel rollers for cotton printing. It is bootless to rave at the mercenary spirit of those who have deprived England and Europe of the monopoly of such inventions. We find him surrounded with the intrigues of European adventurers, and using the most dexterous policy to obtain the most profitable information from them. He has his choice, and apparently he is quite equal to the task of selecting, from all the superb inventions of modern engineers, French or English. The Earl of Liverpool has declared that the country had been raised to its present greatness by Arkwright, Bolton, Watt, and others. Egypt now comes in for a very large share of the advantage—With a soil of the richest and cheapest abundance in the production of grain, she begins her career in manufactures, and starts from the advanced point of mechanical knowledge, attained by the philosophy of all Christendom.

The progress she has made in three years, in which she turned the balance of trade in her favour, indicates what may be expected in future. Some readers will smile at the seeming lightness with which our young mercantile adventurer talks of cutting a canal between Cairo and Suez, and of diverting the traffic of the East Indies from the Indian Ocean *via* the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.

The following extract is from the last letter received, dated Alexandria, 30th of July, 1825.

"I have been with the Pacha this morning, during which time we had a long conversation on the subject of steam, with which he appears much pleased. There will be a fine opening here for steam-engines in general. There has been an immense coal mine discovered near [illegible] the Pacha expects to gain I have offered to take the superintendance of it. A grand project presents itself here for the establishment of a London Company—I mean that of furnishing steam-vessels to ply between London and Liverpool, and the East Indies, by way of the Red Sea. I have proposed to cut a canal between Cairo and Suez. The route this way would be very short and safe, compared with the voyage round the Cape of Good Hope. The Pacha would consent to it, and the advantage both to himself and the company would be immense. I shall push the subject when his Highness is more at leisure."

Cobbett has written a Comedy of which Mr. O'Connell is the hero, and to which the writer has given the name of "Great O, and Sir Glory." The Comedy is full of Cobbett's characteristic fun, mixed to be sure with no small quantity of his characteristic coarseness. The effect of this attack upon Mr O'Connell appears in about two columns of absolute raving, in which the sufferer gasps forth his expressions of cool contempt; calls Cobbett in one breath a "VILE VAGABOND," "Treacherous" "malignant," "false," "a wretch whose *gin* of existence is on the dregs;" and in the next "lays upon him the balm of his pity,"—This may be all very true; but it is not more true than it was twelve months ago, when Cobbett was Mr. O'Connell's "fine animal."

## THE ENGLISHMAN,—Nov. 6.

### London Fashions for November, 1825.

[From the World of Fashion & Continental Feuiletons.]

Fashion, though ever varying and ever new, yet owes much to the favour shown by her fair votaries in different articles of the toilet, which she places before them: if taste does not afford her aid, beauty, often blindly giving way to what is only novel, is sometimes enamoured of what touches on the ridiculous, and dress may become a disguise instead of an ornament. The adopting a mixture of striking colours, has however, of late years, been the only deviation from real elegance that we have witnessed in the costume of the British fair; nevertheless, the assortment and association of these colours became study among fashionists, producing a very charming effect; and the lively and variegated appearance they give to our scenes of public amusement, and to the fashionable promenades, has reconciled us to what we once thought gaudy.—Symmetry of form is also now no longer observed; the fine contour of a well-made female, receives additional attraction from the elastic corset; the blouse is exploded, and the sleeves, *en gigots*, are gradually giving way to those that better set off the well rounded arm. The petticoats, though modest in length, afford us a glimpse of a well turned ancle, and those which are less short, are confined to the splendid saloon, whence soil and dust are banished, and where only such a mode as very long dresses can insure the fair wearer from imbibing some particles of dust: in drawing rooms only, on those who still cherish their long dresses, preserve the purity of their elegant attire.

Having thus made our general remarks, we shall now proceed to give a description of some different articles of the toilet, which have been just completed for some very distinguished individuals.

An Evening Party Dress, of bright geranium gauze, over white satin, forms a very elegant costume: the corsage is made *a la Circassienne*, the drapery folds over the bust, trimmed with a beautiful white blond: the border of the skirt is ornamented with one very broad full puckering of gauze, confined by zig-zag straps of satin, the same colour as the dress, and the straps edged on one side only with blond. A sash of geranium satin ribbon encircles the waist, from whence descend two broad long ends of gauze trimmed round with blond; the ends are rounded, and they fall on the right side, rather backwards; the blond all round is headed by a satin rouleau of geranium colour; the ends of the sash, from the belt, are headed by a small bow of gauze. A half dress robe for receiving friendly dinner parties, is another charming costume; it is levantine, the colour walnut-tree brown; it is trimmed with two broad flounces, pinked in the style of the 17th century, not only at the edges, but in rows of small islet-holes above the scallops. The front of this dress is in the Bavarian style, with straps across; in the centre of each strap is a wrought silk button, with tassels at each termination. The dress is made particularly low, the *corsage a la Vierge*: the sleeves are long, not very wide, and are ornamented at the cuff part with bias straps, buttons and tassels, to correspond with those on the *tablier* part, in front of the skirt. An evening dress of celestial blue gauze has also been completed for a lady of rank; it has three flounces scalloped at the edges; the body was made in the Circassian style; the sleeves were long, of white tulle, beautifully figured, and surmounted by Spanish mancherons, of the same colour and material as the dress. A violet-coloured dress of crape, with three rows of trimming round the border, representing foliage, is a handsome dress for a dinner-party it is made particularly high, and the body is fluted across the bust: it has long, and wide sleeves, but not *en gigot*. A fichu of Japanese gauze, of novel invention, is a graceful appendage under a low dress: a falling collar of points richly trimmed round with blond, imparts an elegant finish to the bust and back; each point is united, at its commencement, by [illegible]

The soft and silver-like texture of the Japanese gauze, renders it much in request among the most fashionable; a home cornette of this material, trimmed with blond, has excited much admiration: it comes low on the forehead, and is conspicuously wide at the temples; a small sprig of sweet peas it placed on each temple, underneath the border; and bows of a most richly brocaded ribbon, all white, are lightly scattered over the cawl and head-piece; the strings, which float loose, are of the same ribbon. Another home cornette is of beautiful blond; and is worn very much over the right side of the hair; on the left, which is corsaged in clustered curls, are placed three fullblown roses; and these seem to be the commencement of a wreath, which appears to be continued across the cawl; it has a very beautiful and truly novel effect. Dress hats seem likely to be the most prevailing evening *coiffeure* for married ladies; they are generally of white crape or stiffened net, and are ornamented either with marabouts, or ostrich feathers, playing in various directions; the other ornaments consist of scrolls of gauze edged with a binding of satin in bias, of a French white. Over some dress hats there is a broad blond of beautiful pattern, falling over the crown. Pink crape dress hats, with ostrich feathers of the same colour, are much admired. *Toques en squellettes*, the ribs formed of white satin, pearls, and a light portion of coloured gems, form a superb headdress for full dress parties. On the right side is a divided tulip; the petal leaves of white satin, edged round with pearls; and across it are two glauvina pins, the heads formed of turquoise stones: this toque is finished by a fine plume of white flat ostrich feathers. The turban toque of geranium gauze is yet more splendid: next the hair is a bandeau of white satin, embellished with pearls and diamonds. A long white feather, *en saule pleureuse*, droops rather backward, over the left shoulder. This turban discovers the hair behind, being made open, and the front only sustained by cross bars at the back of the head, composed of pearls, clustered close together, and studded, at intervals, with diamonds, set in wrought gold.

Pelisses of violet colour, puce, and other dark, but pleasing colours, are made plain, and are well suited to the promenade; it is anticipated that such pelisses will be trimmed with fur, as the season further declines; the grey squirrel on the dark colours, and the jetty lynx on those that are light. A pelerine, made quite plain, of beautiful black Genoa velvet, has been seen on the shoulders of a very fashionable lady, over a high dress, for the morn[illegible]

[illegible] of all red roses, [illegible] riage pelisses; the [illegible]

There is nothing very [illegible] in the article of hats or bonnets; except one of the former of moderate dimensions and a beautiful shape, of plain white *gros de Naples*. Over the crown, terminating, as it approaches the brim, to the distance of about two inches, is an ornament of the same material as the hat, *en fers de cheval*; the hollows are filled in by bows of ribbon for walking costume, and by flowers, for the carriage. Black bonnets, but in a very sparing number, ornamented with coloured ribbons, and bright looking flowers, have already made their appearance.

The most admired colours are bright geranium, walnut-tree, brown, pink, celestial-blue, Indian-rose, and violet.

### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS

The light garb of summer has now completely given place to the warmer clothing of autumn. Shawls begin to be much worn, but are not so general as silk pelisses and mantles; we noted little novelty in the form of either. Pelisses are universally wadded and closed before. Some have no other trimming than a row of fancy buttons which fasten them in front; others have a rouleau arranged in waves; and we have noticed one or two finished up the fronts and round the bottom with a foliage trimming. Pelerines are very general, and always trimmed to correspond with the dress; they are rather of a large size. Sleeves during the last month seem to have increased in width; mantles are wider than last year; and capes are more generally adopted than hoods. Furs have not yet appeared, but are expected to be in requisition by the end of the month; and from the orders that we know have been given, there appears little doubt that they will be as fashionable this year as they have been during many preceding ones.

Black satin and gros de Naples bonnets begin to appear; but with coloured trimmings they are not, however, so generally worn as bonnets to correspond with the mantle or pelisse; but these also are trimmed in general in colours; some with knots of satin, or gros de Naples only; others with feathers.

A few velvet spencers have appeared in carriage dress, and a good many in gros de Naples trimmed with velvet; these last have a very rich appearance; they are made with pelerinet and low collars, of the pelerine form, which turn over, and are much stiffened; the collar and pelerine are both of velvet, scalloped, and finished by a satin cord at the edge. The sleeve is *en gigot*; it is finished by five velvet bands, each edged with satin.

There are few novelties in carriage bonnets: we have, however, noticed one in *velours simule*, which we consider worthy our readers' attention. The crown is ornamented with drapery of the same material, arranged in full folds across the top, and terminating on each side by a rosette formed of down feathers. An ornament, something in the shape of a star, composed of the same material as the bonnet, edged with satin, is placed in front of the crown. A rosette, similar to those at the sides, fills the centre of this ornament. The brim is large; it is finished at the edge by a satin rouleau, round which a row of narrow blond lace is [illegible] This bonnet is the most novel and striking that

Morning dress has lately been a good deal made in cachimere: the most remarkable among these dresses is ornamented on each side of the bust and down the front breadth with two folds: they expand over the chest, become narrower at the waist, and from thence again expand down the sides of the gown: between these folds is inserted a *bouillonné* of the same material, which is interspersed with knots of ribbon. The *corsage* is plain; the sleeve full, ornamented with a fold on each side in front of the arm, and a *bouillonné* in the centre, interspersed with knots of ribbon to correspond with the trimming of the front.

A new style of *corsage* has appeared in dinner dress: it is cut low round the bust; the back plain, and tight to the shape; the front is disposed in folds which are confined down the centre of the bust by a band, which is sometimes straight and sometimes broad at bottom, and ending in a point between the breasts.

Muslin is now very little seen in dinner dress; silks, poplins, and silk *bareges* are the materials most in favour. China crape also has lately been in much estimation: we have seen a dress of it in pale blue, the trimming of which was an intermixture of *crepe lisse* and satin to correspond: the *crepe lisse* was arranged in *buoffons*, between which were placed knots of satin in the form of *ailes de moulin*.

Tulle and *crepe lisse* are as much in favour as ever over satin for evening dress: they begin now to be more worn in colours than in white; in the former case the trimming is of the same material, with a mixture of satin: but artificial flowers, with a mixture also of the material of the gown, are more used for white dresses. We have noticed, however, a jonquil and a *ponceau* dress, each of which was decorated with flowers in the trimming: that of the first was ornamented round the border with large *crevas* of satin, over which fell a drapery flounce of crape looped with bunches of lilac; the other was finished by a double satin rouleau, arranged in the form of a chain, and holding in each link a white rose, surrounded by buds and leaves.—Fashionable colours are beet-root-red, bottle-green, *terre d' Egypte*, purple, citron, rose-colour, blue, and, slate-colour.—*Ackermann's Repository.*

## JOHN BULL.—Nov. 6.

Amongst the curious coincidences of ordinary life, the following singular accordances between pictures and their painters' names, appear in a catalogue of works of art, sold by auction during the last season:—

| | |
|---|---|
| *A Study of Hands* .... | Glover. |
| *A Coup de Soleil*, (*founded on fact*) .. .. | Raeburn. |
| *A Sunset* .. .. | West. |
| *The Shepherd's Invocation to his Home* .. .. .. | Callcot. |
| *Portrait of Angelica Kauffman* .... .. | A. Shee, R. A. |
| *A Sea Storm—Fishing Boats Dismasted* .. .. | Rippingale. |
| *Draft Cattle* .. .. | Drummond. |

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| | ...FNER, |
| | BEECHY. |
| | .. DAWE, |
| *The Anatomie Vivante (Enamel)* .... .... | BONE. |
| *Knives to Grind* .... | SHARP. |
| *Potiphar's Wife* .... | JOSEPH. |
| *N. B.*—DOUBTFUL. | |
| *Waggoners Drinking Hot Cider Wine (a Sketch from Nature* .. .. | MULREADY. |
| *Favourite Dog* .. | A. BARKER. |
| *The Mower* .. .. | HAYMAN. |
| "The mower whets his scythe." | |
| *City Knight* .. | SIR F. BOURGEOIS. |
| *Portrait of one of the Authors of "Rejected Addresses"* .. .. | NAYSMITH. |
| *View of ...ther Castle* .. | LONSDALE. |
| *The Lie...en* .. .. | DANIEL. |
| *A Love S...e* .... .. | HAYTER. |
| *A Study of a Kitchen* .. | COOK. |
| *The Smiling Girl* .... | SMIRKE. |
| *The Spindrift* .. . | OWEN |
| *Portrait of Dr. Latham* .. | TURNER. |
| *The Death of Abel* .. | DOWNMAN. |
| *A View of Newington* .... | COSWAY. |
| *Gleaners* .. | WHEATLY. |
| *View of Newgate, looking from Ludgate-Hill* .. | BAILEY, SEN. |
| *The Tale of a Tub* .. | COOPER. |
| *Cleaning Fish* .... .. | PICKERSGILL. |
| *Swallows Departing—Effect of Sunset and Three Rainbows—Fire Engines and Squibs—Red Cabbages—Roman Candles—Harlequins' Jackets—Sky Rockets and Turkey Carpets* . | MARTIN. |
| *Portrait of the Earl of Tunkerville* .... .. | BIGGE, |
| *Daniel O'Rourke Riding on The Bird's Back through the Air* .. .. | REINAGLE. |
| *Vide Blackwood, Mathews, &c.* | |
| *The Triumph of Folly* .. | DANCE. |
| *Portrait of the Son of John Troward, Esq.* .. | JACKSON. |
| *Country Actors* .... | STROEHLING. |
| *Infancy* .... .. | CHILD. |
| *Modest Assurance—Dicky Gossip* .. .... | BARBER. |
| *Elevation of the New Post Office* .... .. | ALLSTONE, |
| *Interior of Covent Garden Theatre, as it appeared on its first opening* .. | OPIE. |
| *The New Plaid* .... | NORTHCOTE. |
| *Normal received at Lord Randolph's Castle* .. | DOUGLAS GUEST. |
| OLD MASTERS. | |
| *Siege of Troy* ... .. | TENIERS. |
| SCULPTURE. | |
| *A Groupe of Choristers* .. | CHANTRY. |
| *A Youth Spinning* .. | FLAXMAN. |
| ENGRAVINGS. | |
| *Newmarket Races* .. | HEATH. |
| *View in Kent* .. .. | BROMLEY. |
| *Columbus discovering the New World* .... | LANDSEER. |

It is seldom such combinations are actually catalogue to which we allude, and few persons the they will ascertain the accuracy of our quotations.

## BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER,
### NOVEMBER 7, 1825.

MANSION-HOUSE.—*Share Bubbles.*—A large body of the shareholders of the Gwennappe Tin and Copper Company waited on the Lord Mayor on Monday, representing the hopeless condition of their property, and the anxious wish that his Lordship, with the view of getting back the money advanced, would grant warrants against the Directors for obtaining money under false pretences.—The Lord Mayor declared that he could do nothing for the applicants. He begged it to be distinctly understood that in his observations he did not mean to say one word in question of the respectability of the Directors—but he could scarcely imagine it possible that with so slight a knowledge, or rather without any knowledge at all, of the nature of the speculation, and the parties engaged in it, the shareholders ever could have thought of purchasing with a view of making a *bona fide* investment. They could not, indeed, have made a venture without the expectation that a higher premium would be given than they paid, and then the probability would be, they would have sold them, and put the ready money in their pockets, leaving the Company and its concerns to take care of themselves. He could not believe, after the repeated and earnest admonitions given in the most respectable papers, which laid open without disguise of any one particular, the system of gambling on the Stock Exchange, that any one not infected with that mania would run the hazard of his substance. In fact, he considered that the applicants could not have had any intention of putting their shoulders to the wheel, and pursuing the object upon which they professed to set out; and what issue could be expected, when all who had shares showed a determination to abandon the concern? Here was no deed of settlement; and, continued his Lordship," if men will be so eager as to advance their money, without waiting or caring for any of these necessary steps, I certainly cannot pity them; and the more so if they get the shares to speculate upon the probability of their rising to a higher premium." In dismissing the application, his Lordship concluded by saying, if they intended to make the full investment, which he could hardly conceive, he could only express his astonishment at the infatuation with which they had been urged on.

## THE BRITISH PRESS.—Nov. 9.

NEW NOVEL, BY THE AUTHOR OF WAVERLEY.—We have got a hint, which we have not yet seen noticed publicly, that the unquenchable fire of this great mind is again to diffuse its genial influence through literary Europe, and that the "Unknown" has forthcoming, as the fruits of his late leisure (for such a few months of recreation are to him) a new work, the scene of which is laid in his native land—the scene indeed of his best. We will say no more, than that "the fertile shores of Fife" supply some original personages and interesting incidents from among the natives, who have long personified the peculiar prejudices and daring of the sea coast of Scotland.—*Glasgow Courier.*

*LITERATURE.*

ANSELMO; A TALE OF ITALY.
BY A. VIEUSSEUX.—Knight.

The *dramatis personæ* of these interesting volumes are not persons drawn out to play their part in scenes of fiction, but are beings of real life, who have acted the most prominent part in the political events which took place during the eventful and instructive period of Italian history to which it relates

"It is intended," says the writer in his preface, "as a sketch of the manners and habits of the South Italians as they were seen at the close of the last, and beginning of the present centuries. It embraces a period of twenty years—a period most fertile in events of a public nature; the narrative, therefore, of those events forms a prominent part in the book. In those disastrous times public and private fortunes were so blended together, that it is impossible to describe the latter without adverting to the former. The interests, the property, the life of every one were often at stake; all the elements of society were in fermentation, and the poor, as well as the rich, the obscure as well as the noble, were tossed about in the general storm. Anselmo is therefore a picture of public events, as well as of domestic incidents. It is a description of scenes drawn from reality; some traced at the time on paper, others treasured up by memory.

"There is hardly an incident of any importance in these volumes which is not founded on facts. Fiction has done little more than combining them in one connected narrative. The localities are generally preserved, as well as the order of time. One error of memory has inadvertently occurred in the first volume, about the epoch of La Touche's visit to Naples with the French fleet, which took place, not in the passion week, but during the advent, and within the nine days preceding Christmas, days of prayer and fasting, known by the name of *La Vigilia di Natale.*

"The description of public characters mentioned in the work, and who appeared at the time on the political stage of Italy, has been traced with a sedulous regard to historical fidelity. Almost all those personages are now dead, and they belong therefore to history; they are spoken of here without either partiality or rancour—their faults are neither overlooked nor magnified. Few men resemble either angels or demons—all have capabilities which may be turned to good or evil, and most follow the impulse of the circumstances in which they are placed. The circumstances of Italy, in the epoch herein described, were of an extraordinary nature, and they acted upon individuals in an extraordinary manner. An eloquent writer, who has lately revived in Italy the style of the Carlo Botta, in his recently published history of his country, observes, in speaking of the period we allude to—'Tutti errarono, Pontefice, Imperatori, Re, Cardinali, Vescovi, preti, nobili, popolani. Almeno imparassero i potenti a non giudicar gli uomini a norma di una perfezione che non è del mondo, ed a conoscere la debolezza propria in quella d'altrui.' They all erred—all were carried along by the irresistible stream. They seemed to have lost the compass of moral conduct. There are times when man is put to trials for which his mind is not prepared not having been previously disciplined by unearthly considerations."

ANSELMO, independently of its literary merits, is well worthy of being studied by those who would obtain an accurate acquaintance with the momentous period of Italian history which it includes; which not only has in itself a strong claim to attention, but from its influential connexion with the politics of Europe at the same era and the light which it throws on events which it is of importance should be fully understood.

*NEW CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.*

[From the *Dublin Evening Post* of Saturday.]

This body met to-day, pursuant to adjournment, at the Corn Exchange Rooms.

The Honourable GONVILLE FRENCH in the Chair.

On the motion of Mr. O'CONNELL several new members were admitted; one of whom was Mr. G. Blood, a respectable Protestant Gentleman.

Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice of a motion for the next day of meeting, originating from a speech or address reported in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 27th ult. to have been delivered on the 24th of the same month, by a Mr. John Wilkes, to the electors of the Borough of Sudbury, in England, which speech he (Mr. O Connell), without meaning any disrespect to Mr. Wilkes, declared to contain the falsest and foulest charges ever uttered against the Catholics. He contrasted the conduct of Mr. Wilkes with that of the Protestant nobility, gentry, and clergy, on the same day (the 24), at the Munster Provincial Meeting, and declared that it struck him with astonishment and horror, that any portion of their fellow-subjects could be so besottedly ignorant as to believe the charges alleged by Mr. Wilkes against them (the Catholics of the Empire), or that they could be courted by the assertion of falsehoods so glaringly impudent as those attributed to the candidate for Sudbury. Any one who was capable of so speaking of his fellow men, was not a Christian; he was, in his opinion, worse than the infidel. Such bigotry was, he thanked God, not to be found in Ireland. (Cheers.) They (the Catholics) never attributed to Protestants tenets which they disavowed, and which those attributing them must know to be false. The assertions to which he (Mr. O'Connell) alluded, were not uttered in the privacy of conversation, but for the express purpose of winning the confidence of a people to intrust to Mr. Wilkes, the noblest confidence that could be reposed in man. Mr. O'Connell alluded to the inconsistency of the British Government regarding the dismissal some time since of an artillery officer in Malta, for refusing to fire a signal in honour of some public ceremony of the Catholic Church. That officer might have said to the Commander-in-Chief when he was deprived of his commission, "you made me, when taking that commission, swear that the sacrifice of the Mass was damnable and idolatrous, and yet you punish me because I refuse to pay honour to an idolatrous ceremony." (Hear.) Such a proceeding he considered one of the most curious anomalies connected with the entire conduct of the Government towards the Catholics. He then adverted to the charges made by Mr. Wilkes—first, that of "divided allegiance," which he repelled in the strongest manner. If the Pope (said he) offered any opposition to the powers or prerogative of the King, they would not only disobey him, but would shed the last drop of their blood in opposing his authority. (Loud Cheers.) The next charge was, that "the Catholic Church claimed the power of absolving from the obligation of an oath." To this he would only reply, that but for the conscientious regard of the Catholics for their oaths they could sit in that House, to obtain a seat in which Mr. Wilkes scrupled not to utter those false calumnies. Another charge brought by the Candidate for Sudbury was, that "Catholics kept no faith with heretics." He (Mr. O'Connell) did believe that there was not a man in England hardly enough to utter such an assertion in the face of high Heaven. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") Why should not bigotry make progress in England when such assertions were not only allowed to be made in silence, but met in this country a sort of tacit approbation? (Hear.) Mr. O'Connell concluded by giving notice of a motion "to appoint a Committee draw up a letter to Mr John Wilkes, remonstrating with him on the unfounded statements respecting the Catholics, attributed to him in the public prints." (Applause)

Mr O'GORMAN wished to make one observation on what had fallen from Mr. O'Connell. On the night of the memorable defeat of the Catholic Bill in the Lords, he had met the great, the good Lord Fitzwilliam (Cheers); a Nobleman whose name ought never to be uttered in Ireland without eliciting sentiments of the most ardent respect and attachment. (Repeated cheers.) It was at a late hour that he met him, and he (Mr. O'Gorman) advised his Lordship not to remain in the House longer, but retire, leaving his proxy for the Catholic Cause. His Lordship replied, it was probably the last time he should ever have it in his power to vote on that question, and God forbid that he should not give it his *viva voce* support, and that he would that night be the last to speak for the Catholics. (Loud applause.) Next day he again saw his Lordship, and when he (Mr. O'Gorman) expressed his wonder at the allegations made by Lord Liverpool in the House, he replied that Lord Liverpool and those who supported him had nothing now but misrepresentation to have recourse to—and declared that the Catholic Cause would be carried if the English mind were once disabused. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. O'REILLY thought the Association did Mr. Wilkes too much honour to notice him at all.

Mr. CONWAY was convinced that every member of the Association well knew that it was not with reference to the individual that the motion was proposed; it was for the purpose of disabusing those who had heard or read Mr. Wilkes's address.

Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice of a motion, for publishing to the British nation an accurate account of the persecutions which the Catholics of the Netherlands were at present suffering. In so the English press copied from the [illegible] papers, the *Courier Francais* and *Constitutional*, and gave a detail of the conduct of the King of the Netherlands to the Catholics of his kingdom.

Mr. O'REILLY made some observations regarding the Education Committee, appointed at the last meeting of the Association, and apologised for their not having prepared a Report to be submitted to the general body.

Mr. CONWAY said, that on Saturday last he had explained to the Association the reasons which prevented the Committee from reporting. His explanation was such an apology as the Report which had been made on the state of Irish affairs by the Committees of the Houses of Lords and Commons. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'CONNELL spoke at some length to a motion of which he had last week given notice, respecting the publication of documents repelling the allegations contained in the Anti-Catholic petition presented during the last Session of Parliament. All that the Catholics desired was discussion and investigation. During the last three years not less than thirty additional Roman Catholic chapels had been built in England, and he had reason to know that there were now in progress of erection there at least eight more. But he looked not to the religious effect which that discussion might produce: it would at least have the best effects as to the civil cause of the Catholics.

Mr. LUKE PLUNKETT seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice of a motion that the *Etoile* French paper should be taken in by the Association.

Mr. CONWAY said, that the having had occasion to look into the *Etoile* lately, he had seen articles in its columns as minutely conversant with Irish affairs as those in any Irish journal could possibly be.

Mr. CURRAN brought forward his motion for the publication of the names of the members of the Association, in the *Dublin Evening Post*, *Freeman's Journal* and *Morning Register.*

Mr. O'CONNELL seconded the motion.

An amendment moved by Mr. O'REILLY, that the names be also inserted in the *Dublin Morning Post*, was negatived without a division.

Mr. FRANCIS M'DONNELL was called to the Chair, thanks returned to the Honourable G. FFRENCH, and the Meeting separated.

An immense cavern has recently been discovered in the Secondary Limestone of the High Peak, Derbyshire, and is regarded by geologists as the grandest continuation of caverns hitherto explored. The access to and through it is perfectly easy, and after traversing various windings, there is a beautiful archway, from which a passage is made through to day-light, where the subterraneous visiters arrive at an elevated terrace, nearly on the summit of the mountain in which the cavern is situated, commanding the finest views of the neighbouring romantic scenery. Out of compliment to his Grace, it has been named the Devonshire Cavern.

## THE LIVERPOOL COURIER.—Nov. 9.

POLITICAL.

Advices from St. Petersburg to the 13th ult. announce that the Emperor Alexander had arrived on the 25th of September at Taganroz, and that the Empress Elizabeth had reached the same town on the 6th of October.—The King of Prussia returned to Potsdam from his trip to France on the 18th ult. in excellent health, and was received with due forms by the Crown Prince, the other Princes, and the chief officers of the Court.—The *Moniteur* has accounts from Vienna, giving the result of the deliberations of the Divan upon the demand of the United States to be admitted to the free navigation of the Black Sea. This demand, it seems, has been refused, and apprehensions are now entertained that the American squadron under Commodore Rogers will join the Greeks. The presence of the Emperor Alexander on the coasts of the Black Sea has also caused some uneasiness at Constantinople.—The *Austrian Observer* has a little additional intelligence from Constantinople, where, it seems, the greatest apprehensions have been excited in consequence of the reported expedition of Lord Cochrane in aid of Greece. Relying on the justice of the British Government, the Divan pays no attention to the rumour, notwithstanding it has gained credit amongst the English merchants resident in the town. The fears thus excited are not confined to Constantinople; they extend to the provinces and Smyrna, and every other part of the coasts of the Turkish empire entertain the greatest alarm, expecting nothing less than devastation and plunder.—M. Zea Bermudez, the most liberal and enlightened minister in Spain, has at length been overturned by his enemies, and the Duke de l'Infantado has been appointed his successor. Though the noble duke has served nearly all sides since Napoleon's first intrigues in the Peninsula, he has for a considerable time appeared as the leader of the Ultras. His appointment may, therefore, be considered as a proof of their regained ascendancy over the unfortunate Ferdinand, who, after having for a short period followed a course of policy which held out hopes of a brighter era for Spain, will probably now revert to his former system of despotism and unbridled violence.—Mr. Emmerson, a young gentleman arrived from Greece, has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Greek Committee, giving a very gloomy view of the affairs of that country. The dissensions and consequent misfortunes of the Greeks, he asserts, have resulted from the injudicious manner in which the English loan was applied; and he recommends a total change with regard to the appropriation of the remainder, as the only means of preventing the total loss of every shilling advanced.—Parliament was on Tuesday week further prorogued till Thursday, the 5th of January.—Letters from Paris state, that Mr. Huskisson had experienced many obstacles in his endeavours to bring about a good commerci- persons who would be least expected to oppose him. Among his greatest opponents was M. Ternaux, the celebrated manufacturer, who strongly urged the French Government not to enter into a commercial treaty, on the ground that it would be highly injurious to France.—Colonel Macqueen, of Ridgmont-park, intends offering himself for Bedfordshire, in opposition to the Marquis of Tavistock.—Extract of a letter dated Culcutta, May 30: "The war is drawing to a close, and the Burmese are flying in all directions. Ava and Ummerapoor only remain to be taken possession of, and the instant our army move they are sure to be evacuated. The work of discharging the transports has commenced in the last fortnight; they will only retain about twenty out of seventy large ships, with the view of supplying the armies at Rangoon, Arracan, and Ramree."—A letter from Rio de Janeiro of the 8th of September states, that Sir Charles Stuart was about to proceed to Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of assisting in the adjustment of the differences subsisting between the Republic and Brazil on the subject of the possession of Monte Video.—The *Bogota Constitucional* of the 25th of August contains official documents from the Liberator, giving a detailed account of the fruits of his victories in Peru. By these it appears that the whole number of Royalists, officers and soldiers, defeated and killed, or captured, at the battle of Ayacuhua, was 18,594. Among the trophies of victory brought to the capital of Colombia, and presented to the Vice-President of the Republic, was the royal standard of Castile, with which Pizarro entered South America 300 years ago.—Letters have been received in Liverpool, according to which, on the 30th of July, General Rodil continued to hold out in the castle of Callao, and the Independents seemed to have no expectation of succeeding against him, but by cutting off his supplies. It was, however, believed his necessities were such, that it would be impossible for him to defer his surrender long.—The Dutch and Flemish papers are much occupied with the disputes between the Austrians and Greeks: the latter refuse to acknowledge that "the flag covers the merchandise under it." The Cabinet of Vienna are about to discuss the question, the decision on which involves important consequences.

FACETIÆ, LUDICROUS INCIDENTS, OLD JOKES, &c.

A lady asked a gentleman the time of the day. He said he kept no watch, and that in the morning *Chanticleer* was his timepiece. "I did not know," rejoined the lady, "till now that the fowl was so scientific a *cronologer.*"—An

authoress, of some celebrity in her day, once asked Dr. Johnson to give an opinion upon a work she was just about to publish, observing, "If it will not do, I beg you will tell me so, as I have other irons in the fire; and should you think this not likely to succeed, I can bring out something else." The doctor having turned over several pages of the work, returned it, with the following laconic observation: "Madam, I would advise you to put this where your *irons* are."—In a speech at Limerick, Mr. O'Connell is reported to have described Lord Colchester as having "spoke, and siped some gin toddy that he had by him, and spoke and sipped—and spoke *unutterable* nonsense." Sir Boyle Roche never made a better bull than this vulgar sally of O'Connell's. Lord Colchester *spoke* what was *unutterable!*—When Richard Twiss, on his journey to Italy, visited Voltaire, at Fernay, he requested the poet to write something in his *album*. Voltaire wrote: "An Englishman who goes to Italy leaves men to see pictures."—"I must instantly set sail for Holland," said George I. once to Admiral Wager. "Sire, it is at the peril of your life." "Did you ever hear of a King being drowned?" answered the Monarch. The admiral, with his usual gravity, replied, "Yes, please your Majesty, Pharaoh, King of Egypt."—Through an avenue of trees, at the back of Trinity College, a church may be seen at a considerable distance, the approach to which affords no very pleasing scenery. The late professor Porson, on a time walking that way with a friend, and observing the church, remarked, "That it put him in mind of a *fellowship*, which was a long dreary walk, with a church at the end of it."—In a party where it was proposed, on discussing the question of phrenology, to have *casts* taken of all the heads present, one gentleman, a rather antique dandy, whose hair was strongly suspected to be tinged with another colour than Nature's, peremptorily resisted the plan, till overcome by a lady's persuasions to whom he was doing the amiable; upon which the lady produced the following lines impromptu:

Love triumphs, and the struggle's past:
To seem less queer in beauty's eye,
He'll 'set his fate *upon a cast*,
And stand the *hazard of the dye*.'"

—A boy, named Crook, showing a sum to his schoolmaster said, "I have done it my own way, sir." "Then I suppose, it is a *crook'd* way," replied the master, laughing.—A man quarrelling with a woman rather inclined to gluttony, called her "a sow." "Then," replied the unconscious punster, "you are a *boar*" (bore.)—Mrs. Coutts and the Duke of St. Albans had last week the honour of dining with the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. A whimsical incident is said to have happened: a sumptuous dessert was provided on the occasion, and his lordship, who is noted for his courteous bearing, kindly asked the Duke what fruit he would choose. "A slice of the *melon*," said noble St. Albans, leering significantly to Mrs. Coutts. "Indeed, your Grace;" retorted the Northern Solomon, "I thought you preferred

## THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY.—Nov. 11.

### WEST INDIA SLAVERY.

"Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee."—*Luke* xix, 22.

A bulky pamphlet, consisting of 164 pages, has been recently published, with the following title:—"The Slave Colonies of Great Britain; or a Picture of Negro Slavery, drawn by the Colonies themselves, being an Abstract of the various Papers recently laid before Parliament on the subject."—We shall take an early opportunity to bestow upon this work the attention its importance demands. As the colonies and their apologists, unceremoniously, accuse the abolitionists of misrepresentation, exaggeration, and falsehood, whenever the latter make any disclosures which may open the eyes of the nation at large to the real condition of the slaves, the compilers of the work we have just mentioned have adopted the excellent expedient of making the upholders of slavery furnish the materials for their own condemnation. Their own reluctant testimony is there brought to confirm the main accusations of those calumniated men who have laboured so long and so earnestly to procure the abolition of every remnant of negro slavery. The admissions of persons interested in the concealment or the extenuation of what they confess is excellent evidence; and it is for this reason that we were lately much struck with a passage in a recent work of M. Le Comte de Ségur, entitled, *Memoires, ou Souvenirs et Anecdotes*. This very entertaining writer, when he visited St. Domingo, where he was the proprietor of very considerable sugar plantations, described the condition of the slaves of that island in terms which cannot be regarded as those of exaggeration, when we consider the quarter from which the admission proceeds. As the slave proprietors and their apologists do not scruple to assert that the people of St. Domingo have gained nothing by their revolution, we shall here transcribe a brief description of their former condition from the work of M. Sègur. After describing the splendour and luxury in which the colonists themselves indulged, this humane slaveproprietor thus depicts the condition of the poor negroes:—"Mais en sortant de ce tourbillon d'un monde séduisant, et rentre dans les champs de mon habitation, quelle triste et differente perspective!* Là je voyais mes malheureux nègres nus, n'ayant de vêtement qu'un caleçon; brûlés sans cesse par un soleil ardent, par une chaleur de vingt-huit à trente degrés: courbés du matin au soir sur la terre endurcie; forcés à la bêcher sans relâche; réveillés, s'ils suspendaient un moment leur travail, par le fouet des commandeurs qui déchiraient leur peau; et enviant presque le sort des bœufs et des chevaux qui n'avaient d'autre peine que de porter au moulin les cannes recueillies."

This, be it remembered, is the testimony of a man of liberal education and humane disposition, who had been taught from his infancy to regard the negroes as his property; and we shall take his word on the subject, in preference to the assurances of those men who misrepresent the actual condition of the emancipated negroes of Hayti, lest the example of their revolution should be generally followed throughout the colonies.

As we shall resume the subject of West Indian slavery when we have perused the pamphlet containing the evidence of the colonists, we shall, for the present, conclude with directing the attention of our readers to an article on this subject in the last *Quarterly Review*. It contains some statements and disclosures which must be perused with horror and indignation by every disinterested person not utterly destitute of the ordinary feeling.

The reviewer, too often the apologist of power and existing abuses, has had the grace to abstain from palliating the enormity he has recorded. We should, however, have respected him much more had he accompanied his details with an expression of the loathing and detestation with which his narrative must fill every honest and feeling bosom. The extract to which we must for the present confine ourselves, is as follows:

"'Though the trade has been relinquished by England, the United States of North America, Russia, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and *nominally* by France, *it has been little, if at all, diminished in point of extent, and, we fear, much augmented in point of cruelty*. Between 70,000 and 80,000 slaves were transported in 1810.'—(*African Institutions, Sixth Report*, p. 1.) From July 1820, to October 1821, 190 slave-ships entered the Bonney, and 162 the Calabar, making altogether 352; and, as each ship is calculated to have taken on board 290 slaves on an average, they will swell the number of slaves transported *from these two places alone*, in little more than a single year, to the enormous amount of 70,400."—*African Institutions, Sixteenth Report* p. 4.

### SILENT ORATORY.

A Mr. Fraser was yesterday brought before Mr. Sergeant Sellon, at Hatton-garden, for the novel offence of silent oratory. The accuser was his own lady, Mrs. Fraser, whose countenance blushed, as Milton would saw.

"A very brickdust red gin's proper hue."

who complained that her husband, though as mute as a fish, did not at all partake in the water-drinking propensities of a part of the creation. "He came home yesterday, please your Worship, not drunk to be sure, but with a drop in the tail of his eye, and no'thing to say;" and n't any to give. Well then, what does my man do but takes it out o' my pocket, nolus bolus. Vot a go! says I, and the word was not out of my mouth when he knocks me down, swearing a most tremendous oath that he would have my life."

Serjeant Sellon---Swearing! I thought he was deaf and dumb.

Mrs. Fraser---O, Sir; he didn't speak his swearing, but I knew what he meant by the cock of his eye, which was swearing enough to frighten a poor woman, and I have no notion of being murdered by him, nor nobody else, for I havn't a right to be murdered.

Serjeant Sellon.---Decidedly not; but he has made no such threat; he can't speak.

Mrs. F.---Yes, Sir; but they have double sense, them dummies, as one what speaks. I wish your Lordship would send him to jail.

Serjeant Sellon.---I can't exactly oblige you in that particular. Does any one here know any thing of this man?

Lee, the officer, immediately stepped forward to say that Fraser was a very well behaved, sober, quiet, poor fellow, who earned a guinea a week, all of which he gave his wife, and three fourths of which she drank.

Mrs. F. with the utmost indignation, denied this charge, but her cheek bore such strong witness against her tongue, that her oratory was wasted. Still she wished her helpmate to be locked up, but the Serjeant declined and recommended a reconciliation.

Mrs. F.---But your Worship---now do make a motion to him that he must be good.

Serjeant S.---I have done with making motions.

But though this was very true in the sense the Serjeant meant it, he contradicted his speech literally by making so very expressive a motion with his hand, that Mr. and Mrs. Fraser were moved away from the bar. The tongue of Mrs. F. who seems determined to compensate for the silence of one branch of the family, by talking enough for both, was heard for some time outside the Office, lecturing her husband, who we suppose like the parrot in the old story though he said nothing thought the more.

Query.---How were this couple married? The rubric directs that the man shall make a declaration of "having and holding, for better or worse." In what sort of phrases did Mr. Fraser comply with this ceremony? Or did he speak his phrases on his fingers?--There is evidently no disability on his wife's part to talk enough for both of them.

### LAMBETH STREET.

Sports of Cockneyland.—When Mr. Wyatt had taken his seat, there was brought before him a youth in all the muniments of "sylvan war." This Hippolytus had been seized by one of the Bow-street patrol for having committed an explosion in Globe fields.

A Mr. Clements, a Lady of voluble tongue, and a portly appearance, stated that she was about nine in the morning, seated in calm felicity in her own abode, when she heard what to the best of her belief, and as near as she could say was an earthquake.—Alarmed as she was at this, she was put out of pain as to the occurrence of so absorbing a calamity, but she found that her panes were put out too. Up she sprang like a roebuck, and fled after the glassbreaking offenders. She caught a glimpse of them, and they fled. They were armed, but trusted more to their legs; and they took different directions in their flight. Impossible, therefore, it was for her to divide herself into three parts, and she chose one, the unlucky prisoner, and him she fairly ran down in Whitechapel. She seized the trembling Cockney by the neck—wrung it as if it had been one of her own cocks—twisted his gun out of his hand, and delivered him to an officer.

This functionary produced the fowling piece of the sportsman from Bow-bells. It had been a carabine, apparently used in the wars of Marlborough—a great gun of Blenheim. Time had been sweet upon it, for it had honey-combed it very perfectly. The sportsman himself, on an arithmetical principle, that two is better than one, had of his own ingenuity added a second touch hole. After inspection of this formidable piece of artillery, the Magistrate called on the *Mousquetaire* to explain. He stated in his own language that he had gone fowling with a couple of friends, when they saw perched atop of Mrs. Clements' house a wild fowl.

Mr. Wyatt—What fowl was it?

Prisoner.—A sparrow, please your Worship, and a hard shot you'll own it is, it you know anything of fowling. So one of the gentlemen, not able to withstand so fine a cock-shot, snapped away; but being but a young'un at sporting, he levelled too low, and so he broke the window. Mrs. Clements came out, and at the sight of her who could avoid running away? So I ran, and was caught, and I think it hard that I should be here for nothing.

Mr. Wyatt observed that the lives and properties of his Majesty's subjects must be protected against the ebullitions of such inexperienced sportsmen, and he was of opinion that the least reparation which could be offered was the remunerating the complainant for the damage she had sustained.

Mrs. Clements was, of course, not inclement, and the payment of five shillings put an end to all mand, and the gentleman hoisting his piece of ordnance on his shoulder marched out of the office in quick time.

The annual juvenile fete, on Saturday week, at Vauxhall, was honoured by the Duke and Dutchess of Cambridge, Princess Augusta, and Prince George of Cambridge. From twelve to fifteen thousand were likewise present, consisting of the junior branches of the first families of distinction.

Mr. Buckingham's action against Mr. Bankes, for libel, was called in the Court of King's Bench on the 14th; but when he answered to his name, the plaintiff's counsel expressed his readiness to try the case with a common jury. The counsel for Bankes, however, could by no means think of allowing twelve common jurors to sit in judgment upon him; and the trial, which excited considerable interest, stands deferred till the sittings in October.

If special justice be at last done upon him, the delay is of little consequence. Common jurors are quite fit to decide in cases of life and death; but they are not to be trusted with the precious honour of a Bankes!—*Examiner*.

London has, within these few days, witnessed a scene which proves with how little justice Catholics are accused of greater bigotry and intolerance than Protestants. This was at the anniversary meeting of a set of ignorant fanatics called themselves the Gospel Tract Society, at the City of London Tavern. The speakers here uttering much Billingsgate abuse of the Catholics, the Reverend Mr. Tyrrell, a Catholic minister, who happened to be present, rose to repel the calumnies; whereupon he was assailed by the foul language and dreadful uproar of these pseude followers of the "meek and lowly Jesus," who shouted, "Down with the vagabond Papist!" "Sons of the Devil!" "Imps of hell!" and other such choice flowers of Christian vituperation, Mr. Tyrrell behaved himself like a man of sense and courage: He stood firmly, occasionally exclaiming, "Is this your English liberality? Shame! shame!" But no shame had the gospellers, though some cowardice; for, daunted by Tyrrell's resolute appearance, they turned upon a gentleman of small stature, named Rolph, who supported the Catholic minister, struck and kicked him in a brutal manner, forcibly carried him out of the room, and would have precipitated him over the banisters into the hall, had not Mr. Alexander, the landlord of the tavern, interfered with great spirit and rescued him. The tract distributing savage had in the mean time been roaring out for the peace-officers to remove Mr.

T[illegible] room, landlord a[illegible] who had done [illegible] a public meeting. [illegible] however, in some alarm for [illegible] friend Mr. Rolph, quitted the room, and was followed by about two hundred ladies and gentlemen, the only decent people among a very numerous assembly. The gospellers having thus got a clear field, ranted in a most amusing style for two or three hours, utterly defying the rules of grammar and pronunciation, as well as those of common sense. Take one specimen out of fifty: Some tub-orator calling himself the Reverend Mr. Francis, said, he recollected a text of Scripture, where it was said that Jehovah would 'break the neck of the ungodly; and he supposed it meant putting an end to their *jaw*, as was the case with the impudent rascal who had interrupted them to-night (*Great applause.*) While this and similar jargon was delivered, another Catholic priest, the Reverend Mr. Towers of Taunton, who had heard nothing of the previous fracas, entered the room, and soon afterwards hearing one Mr. George (also yclep'd Reverend) declare that "the doctrines of election and probation alone constituted 'true religion,' interjected, "I deny it," and requested permission of the Chairman to address the meeting. A second riot now took place: The Chairman exclaimed, "I must call on the constable to *comprehend* any one *as* disturbs a peacefull assembly." The Reverend Mr. Towers gave up his intention of speaking, but maintained his ground firmly. Another tub-man, called the "Reverend Joseph Irons," then made the following speech, which is really too good to abridge.

"He was not disposed to be harsh; but he really must say that nothing but the Devil' sown impudence could induce any man to frighten the ladies present! (*Applause*) No blackguard should put him down. (*Tumultuous applause.*) No whelping cur from the pack of his Holiness should attempt to inflict the hydrophobia upon a tract-loving assembly like the present. (*Great applause.*) He never, never would yield to those horrid miscreants who denied irresistible grace and the infallible security of the elect. (*Great applause*) For his own part, he thought no cause was truly prospering which the Devil did not think it worth his while to oppose!' (*Roars of applause.*)

## THE COURIER.---Oct. 22.

### AN IRON STEAM BOAT,

(*From a New York Paper.*)

A boat of sheet iron, intended for a passage-boat from Colombia, on the Susquehanna, to Northumberland, is constructing at York, in this state. We have received the following account of the boat, and of the steam-engine by which it is to be propelled:

The boat has 60 feet keel, 9 feet beam, and is 3 feet high—she is composed entirely of sheet iron, rivetted with iron rives, and the ribs, which, by their peculiar form, are supposed to possess thrice the strength of the same weight of iron in the square or flat form.

The whole weight of iron in the boat, when she shall be finished will be 3,400lb.; that of the wood work, decks, cabin, &c. will be 2,600lb. being together three tons; the steam-engine, the boiler included, will weigh two tons; making the whole weight of the boat and engine but five tons.

She will draw when launched but five inches, and every additional ton which may be put on board of her will sink her one inch in the water.

The Engine is upon the high pressure principle, calculated to bear six hundred pounds to the inch, and the engine will be worked with not more than one hundred pounds to the inch. It will have an eight horse power, and the boiler is formed so that the authricite coal will be used to produce steam. The ingenuity with which the boiler is constructed, and its entire competency for burning the Susquehanna coal, are entitled to particular notice; and the inventors, if they succeed in this experiment, will be entitled to the thanks of every Pennsylvanian.

The boiler is so constructed, as that every part of the receptacle for the fire is surrounded by the water intended to be converted into steam; and thus the iron is preserved from injury by the excessive heat produced by the combustion of the coal. Its form is cylindrical; its length about six feet, and it will be placed upright in the boat, occupying, with the whole engine, not more than ten feet by six feet.

The engine is nearly completed. The whole cost of the boat and engine will be three thousand dollars.

*An Irish Climax.*—A Dr. M'Donnell, speaking somewhere in Ireland last week, made the following remark on the old penal law---"That code held out a premium to the *son* to betray his *father*—nay, to the *nephew* to betray his *uncle!*"

*BOMBAY*—Printed and Published for the Proprietors, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by *Shree-crustna Jagonnathjee Prabhoo*, Hindoo, of No. 15, Pallow Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

* As we have not hitherto seen any translation of M. Segur's work, we have here followed the original. As we have been repeatedly requested to affix translations of any quotation of length which we may introduce into our publication, and as we consider the admission of Segur, in the present instance, important, we shall here give the sense of the passage in English.

"Turning aside, however, from this seducing vortex of dissipation, and returning to my own plantations, what a sad reverse presented itself! There I beheld my unhappy negroes naked, or having only for covering a pair of drawers; scorched unceasingly by the rays of a burning sun, at a temperature of twenty-eight to thirty degrees; bent from morning until night over the parched earth, which they are compelled to dig without respite; and goaded by the driver's whip, if they suspended their labour for a moment; almost envying the lot of the beasts, whose only care was to convey the heaps of canes to the mill."

# ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1826.


## GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 11TH APRIL 1826.

*By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*

No. 113 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order dated the 10th March by the Supreme Government, regarding the Consolidated Off-Reckoning accounts of the three Presidencies for the year 1821.

No. 56 of 1826.

*GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL,*

*FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 10TH 1826.*

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Statements, prepared by the Clothing Board, exhibiting the Consolidated Off Reckoning Accounts of the Three Presidencies, for the year 1821, be published in General Orders, for the information of the Armies of India.

Distribution Detail of the Consolidated Surplus Off-Reckonings of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, for the Year 1821, comprising the following Statements; viz.

No. 1.

Statement of Surplus Off-Reckonings of the Presidencies of Fort St. William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, for the year 1821, shewing the Stipends of Officers of the "Senior" and "Junior Lists," at each Presidency, and the amount remaining to be divided amongst the Colonels of Regiments and Sharers of the Consolidated Fund of the Three Presidencies.

| FORT WILLIAM. | Sa. Rs. A. P. | Sa. Rs. A. P. | Sa. Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount of Surplus Off-Reckonings Sonat Rupees 4,07,143 3 5¾ or .... .... .... .... | 389593 15 1 | | |
| Add Interest, allowed by Government, as per seperate Account hereunto annexed. .... .... .... | 20164 15 7 | | |
| | | 409758 14 8 | |
| Deduct Amount (equal to Nine Shares for Officers on the "Retired" and "Junior Lists") paid, or payable, as follows; viz. to Lieutenant Generals Vere Warner Hussey, (the late,) for the Full Year—William Popham, (the late,) from the 1st of January to the 19th of February inclusive—George Deare, (the late, and William Nevil Cameron, for the Full Year—of the "Retired List," and to Colonels John Cunningham, from the 1st of January to the 28th of April inclusive,—Thomas Shuldham, Alexander Caldwell, C. B., Sir Thoms Brown, K. C. B., and James Price, of the "Junior List," for the Full Year—John Withington Adams, C. B., brought on the "Junior List," from the 20th of February, (vice Morris, transferred to the "Senior List," vice Popham deceased), to the 31st of December inclusive—and Major General Sir William Toone, K. C. B., (the late,) brought on the "Junior List," from the 29th of April, (vice Cunningham, brought on the Full Share, vice Bateman deceased,) to the 31st of December inclusive at £543 14 each Share, per annum. .... ... .... .... | | 37462 8 0 | |
| Net Surplus, appertaining to the Presidency of Fort William, .... | | | 372296 6 8 |

| FORT ST. GEORGE. | Sa. Rs. A. P. | Sa. Rs. A. P. | Sa. Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount of Surplus Off-Reckonings, as per Statement received with Lieutenant Colonel Commandant and Secretary Casement's Letter, (No. 302,) of the 23d September, 1824..... Madras Rupees 2,80,787 2 4, or .... | 261422 6 8 | | |
| Add Interest, allowed by Government, as above,.... | 3467 9 1 | 264889 15 4 | |
| Deduct Amount (equal to Eight Shares for Officers on the "Retired" and "Junior Lists") paid, or payable as follows; viz. to Lieutenant Generals Thomas Bridges, for the full Year—George Conyngham, (the late,) from the 1st of January to the 8th of November inclusive—Thomas Trent and Daniel Burr, for the Full Year—of the "Retired List,"—and Major Generals J. G. Graham, Charles Rumley, and Colonels T. Hayes and Thomas Marriott, for the Full Year—and Major General Sir J. Doveton, K. C. B., from the 9th of November to the 31st of December inclusive—of the "Junior List," at £543 15 each Share, per annum, .... .... .... .... .... | | 33300 0 0 | |
| Net Surplus, appertaining to the Presidency of Fort St. George,.... | | | 231589 15 4 |

| BOMBAY. | Sa. Rs. A. P. | Sa. Rs. A. P. | Sa. Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible]nt of Surplus Off-Reckonings, as per Statement with Lieutenant Colonel Commandant and Secretary Casement's Letter, (No. 119,) of the 14th November 1822. .... Bombay Rupees 1,40,919 3 60, or.. | 130854 1 6 | | |
| Add Interest, allowed by Government, as above .. . | 3796 11 7 | 134650 13 1 | |
| Deduct Amount, (equal to Four Shares for Officers on the "Retired" and "Junior Lists,") paid or payable, as follows; viz. to Lieutenant Generals John Pecké, for the Full Year—Robert Nicholson, (the late,) from the 1st of January to the 3d of July inclusive—of the "Retired List"—and Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William Roome, from the 1st of January to the 14th November inclusive—Henry Hessman, for the Full Year—David Leighton, from the 4th of July to the 31st December inclusive—and James Smith, from the 15th of November to the 31st of December inclusive—of the "Junior List," at £543 15 each Share, per annum, .... .... .... .... | | 16157 2 3 | |
| Net Surplus, appertaining to the Presidency of Bombay, .... | | .... .... | 118493 10 10 |
| Net Surplus Off-Reckonings, appertaining to the Consolidated Fund of the Three Presidencies, Sicca Rupees. .... .... .... .... .... .... | | | 722380 0 10 |

Abstract of Shares in the foregoing Surplus, shewing the Amount of each, viz.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Presidency of Fort William, | .... | 41 | | |
| " " Fort St. George, | .... | 34 | | |
| " " Bombay, | .... .... | 17 | | |
| Total..92 at Sa. Rs. 7851 15 3 each, | .... .... | | 722379 11 | 0 |
| Lost by Fractions, | .... | | 0 5 | 10 |
| Total, as above, Sicca Rupees.. | | | 722380 0 | 10 |

No. 2.

*Statement of the Names of Officers of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, entitled to Share in the Consolidated Surplus Off-Reckonings of the year 1821, shewing the amount accruing to each Individual.*

| FORT WILLIAM. | | | Sa. Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lieut.-General George Russell, on the "Senior List," .... .... | Full Year, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Sir John Macdonald K. C. B., (the late,) | ditto, | .... .... | 7851 15 3 |
| " James Dunn, (the late,) .... | ditto, | .... .. | 7851 15 3 |
| " James Dickson, .... .... | ditto, | .... .. | 7851 15 3 |
| " George Hardyman, .... .... | ditto, | .... .. | 7851 15 3 |
| " James Morris, on the "Senior List," from the 20th of February, vice Popham, deceased, .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Peregrine Powell, .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Robert Phillips, .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Sir Robert Blair, K. C. B. .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " John MacIntyre, .... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Henry DeCastro, .... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Bennet Marley, .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Sir Dyson Marshall, K. C. B. (the late,) .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Samuel Bradshaw, .... .. .... .. | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Sir George Wood, K. C. B. (the late,) .... .... .. | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " John Haynes, (the late,) .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| Major-General Nicholas Carnegie, (the late,) .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " John Gordon, .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Thomas Bateman, (the late,) from the 1st of January to the 28th of April inclusive, .. .... .... .... | ditto, | | 2538 7 0 |
| " Sir Henry White, K. C. B. (the late,) .... .... .. | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Sir Gabriel Martindell, K. C. B. .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Sir George Sackville Browne, K. C. B. .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| Carried over, .. | | | 167429 7 3 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward Sa. Rs. | | | 167429 7 3 |
| Major-General Walker Dawson Fawcett, (the late,) .... .... | Full Year, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " George Prole, .... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Archibald Fergusson, .... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Charles Stuart, .... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " St. George Ashe, .... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Sir David Ochterlony, Bart., G. C. B. (the late,) .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Henry Fox Calcraft, .... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Edward Swift Broughton, .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Robert Haldane, C. B. .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Lambert Loveday, .... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Lewis Thomas, C. B. (the late,) .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Thomas Hardwick, .... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Robert Bourke Gregory, C. B. (the late,) .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " John Arnold, C. B. .... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " George Hanbury Pine, .... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Littelus Burrell, .. .. .... .. .. | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " George Dick, .... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| Colonel John Cunningham, on the "Junior List," at £543 15 per annum, from the 1st of January to the 28th of April inclusive, (Provided for in Statement No. 1.) On the Full Share, from the 29th of April (vice Bateman, deceased) to the 31st of December inclusive, .. .. .. .. | | | 5313 8 3 |
| " Thomas Shuldham on the "Junior List," at £543 15 per annum, Full Year, .... .... .... .. .. | | | |
| " Alexander Caldwell, C. B., ditto ditto, .... .. .. .. | | | |
| Major-General Sir Thomas Brown, K. C. B., ditto ditto, .. .... .... | | | |
| Colonel James Price, ditto ditto, .... .... .... | | | |
| " John Withington Adams, C. B., ditto, From the 20th of Feb. to the 31st December inclusive. .... .... .... .. | | | |
| Major-General Sir William Toone, K. C. B., ditto, From the 29th of April to the 31st of December inclusive.... .... .... .. | | | |
| Lieut.-Colonel C. S. Fagan, Army Clothing Agent (1st Division,) .. .... | Full Year, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " M. W. Browne, ditto ditto (2d ditto,) .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| Total Amount payable to the Sharers of Fort William, Three Lacs, Twenty-one Thousand, Nine Hundred and thirty Sicca Rupees, One Anna, and Three Pies. .... | | | 321930 1 3 |

FORT ST. GEORGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lieut.-General George Roberts, on the "Senior List," .... | Full Year, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Archibald Brown, ditto ditto, .. .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Carey Lalande, ditto ditto, .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " David Campbell, ditto ditto, .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " John Orr, on the "Senior List," from the 9th of November, vice Conyngham, of the "Retired List," deceased, .. .. | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " John Richardson, .... .... .... .... .. | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Daniel McNeile, .... .. .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " William Kinsey, .... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Thomas Bowser, .... .. .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Robert Bell, .... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Robert Mackay, .... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Sir Hector McLean, K. C. B. .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| Major-General Gabriel Doveton, .... .. .. .. | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Sir Thomas Dallas, K. C. B. .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Alexander Cuppage, .... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Alexander Dyce, .... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Charles Corner, .... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Tredway Clark, (the late.) .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " John J. Durand, .... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " John Cuppage, .... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Ross Lang, .... .... .. .. .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Colin Macaully, .... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " The Honorable Arthur St. Leger, .... .... ..... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " John Dighton, .... .... ... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Sir Thomas Munro, K. C. B. .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " William MacLeod, .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Henry Webber, ... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " George Bowness, .... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Jeremiah Simons, .... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Samuel W. Ogg, .... .. .. .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B. & K. L. S., .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " John H. Simons, .... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Nathaniel Forbes, .... .... .. .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " J. G. Graham, on the "Junior List," at £543 15 per annum, do. | | | |
| " Charles Rumley, do. do. do. do. do. | | | |
| Colonel T. Hayes, do. do. do. do. do. | | | |
| " Thomas Marriott, do. do. do. do. do. | | | |
| Major-General Sir J. Doveton, K. C. B. do. do. do. do. from the 9th of November to the 31st December inclusive, .... do. (Provided for in Statement No. 1.) | | | |
| Lieut.-Colonel Charles Farrea, Army Clothing Agent, .... .... | Full Year, | | 7851 15 3 |
| Total Amount payable to the Sharers of Fort St. George, Two Lacs, Sixty-six Thousand, Nine Hundred, and Sixty-six Sicca Rupees Six Annas, and Six Pies, .... | | | 266966 6 6 |

BOMBAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lieut.-General Sir Richard Jones, K. C. B. on the "Senior List," .. .. | Full Year, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " James Kerr, (the late,) on the "Senior List," from the 1st of January to the 14th of November inclusive, .... | ditto, | | 6840 14 0 |
| " Richard Gore, (the late,) ditto, .. .... .. | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Sir Henry Oakes, Bart ditto, .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Thomas Marshall, (the late,) .. ... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Andrew Anderson, (the late,) .... .. .. | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Charles Boyé, .. .... .... .. | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| Major-General John Baillie, .... .. .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Malcolm Grant, .... .... .... .... .. | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Henry P. Lawrence, .... .... .. .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Richard Cooke (the late,) .... .. .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " Samuel Wilson, .. .... .... .... .. | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " John W. Morris, .... .... .... .... .. | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " John Skelton, .... .... .... .. | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| Colonel Robert Lewis, .... .... .... .... | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| Lt.-Cl.-Comdt. H. P. Osborne, .... .... .... .. | ditto, | | 7851 15 3 |
| " William Roome, on the "Junior List," at £543 15 per annum, from the 1st of January to the 14th of November inclusive, (provided for in Statement No. 1.) On the Full Share, from the 15th of November, (vice Kerr deceased,) to the 31st December inclusive, .... .... .... | | | 1011 1 3 |
| " Henry Hessman, on the "Junior List," at £543 15 per annum, .. .. .... .. | Full Year, | | |
| " David Leighton, ditto ditto ditto, from the 4th of July to the 31st of December inclusive, . .. .... | | | |
| " James Smith, ditto ditto ditto, from the 15th of November to the 31st of December, inclusive, .... .... | | | |
| Lieut.-Colonel C. B. Burr, (the late,) Army Clothing Agent, from the 1st of January to the 20th of May inclusive, .... ... .. ... | | | 3011 11 3 |
| Captain D. H. Bellasis, Army Clothing Agent, from the 21st of May, (vice Burr deceased,) to the 31st of December inclusive, .... .... | | | 4840 4 0 |
| Total Amount payable to the Sharers of Bombay, One Lac, Thirty-Three Thousand, Four Hundred and Eighty-Three Sicca Rupees, Three Annas, and Three Pies,.... | | | 133483 3 3 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Amount of Sharers for Fort William, .... .... .... .... | | | 321930 1 3 |
| Ditto ditto Fort St. George, .... .... .... .. .. .. | | | 266966 6 6 |
| Ditto ditto Bombay, .... .... .. .. .. .. | | | 133483 3 3 |
| Total of the Three Presidencies, Sicca Rupees, .... .... .. .. .. | | | 722379 11 0 |
| Lost by Fractions, .. . .. .. .. | | | 0 5 10 |
| Total as per Statement No. 1. . .. .... .. .. .... .... | | | 722380 0 10 |


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## No. 3.

*Statement of the Balance of Shares of Off-Reckonings for the Year* 1821, *payable to the Sharers of the Presidency of Fort William, who are in India, or to the Heirs, Administrators, or Assigns of those who have died in India.*

| | | | Sa. Rs. | A. | P. | Sa. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lieutenant-General Sir John Macdonald, K. C. B. (the late,) | Full Year, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " | Deduct Advance ordered, | | 6000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | | 1851 | 15 | 3 |
| " James Morris, (the late,) | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Ditto | ditto, | | 6000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | | 1851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Bennet Marley, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Ditto | ditto, | | 6000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | | 1851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Sir Dyson Marshall, K. C. B. (the late,) | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Ditto | ditto, | | 6000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | | 1851 | 15 | 3 |
| Major General Sir Gabriel Martindell, K. C. B. | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Ditto | ditto, | | 6000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | | 1851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Charles Stuart, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Ditto | ditto, | | 6000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | | 1851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B. (the late,) | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Ditto | ditto, | | 6000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | | 1851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Lewis Thomas, C. B. (the late,) | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Ditto | ditto, | | 6000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | | 1851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Robert Bourke Gregory, C. B. (the late,) | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Ditto | ditto, | | 6000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | | 1851 | 15 | 3 |
| " John Arnold, C. B. | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Ditto | ditto, | | 6000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | | 1851 | 15 | 3 |
| " George Dick, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Deduct Advance paid in England, (as per Certificate of the Assistant Auditor of Accounts at the East India House, dated 17th of April 1824,) from the 1st of January to the 20th of February 1821, inclusive, at £543 15 per annum, and from the 21st of February to the 31st of December 1821 inclusive, at £750 per annum, | | 5520 | 12 | 3 | | | | |
| Item, Advance paid in India, on Major General Dick's Bill (No. 530 of 1821, Off-Reckoning Fund Bill Book,) dated 6th, and passed by the Clothing Board on the 19th of November 1824, St. Rs. 230 8 9, or Sa. Rs. | | 220 | 9 | 9 | 5741 | 6 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | 2110 | 9 | 3 |
| Lieut.-Col.-Comdt. C. S. Fagan, Army Clothing Agent, 1st Division, Full Year, | | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Deduct Advance ordered, | | | 6000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | | 1851 | 15 | 3 |
| Total Balance of Off-Reckonings payable in India on account of Sharers of Fort William, for the Year 1821, | Sicca Rupees.. | | | | | 22482 | 1 | 0 |

## No. 4.

*Statement of Shares in the Off-Reckoning Fund of* 1821, *payable to the Sharers of the Presidency of Fort William, who are in Europe, or to the Heirs, Administrators, or Assigns of those who have died in Europe, shewing the Sums to be divided from the Shares of those who have received Advances in India.*

| | | | Sa. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lieutenant-General George Russell, | Full Year, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " James Dunn, (the late,) | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " James Dickson, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " George Hardyman, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Peregrine Powell, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Robert Phillips, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Sir Robert Blair, K. C. B. | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " John MacIntyre, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Henry DeCastro, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Samuel Bradshaw, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Sir George Wood, K. C. B. (the late,) | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " John Haynes, (the late,) | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| Major-General Nicholas Carnegie (the late,) | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " John Gordon, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Thomas Bateman, (the late,) from the 1st of January to the 28th of April inclusive, | | | 2538 | 7 | 0 |
| " Sir Henry White, K. C. B. (the late,) | Full Year, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Sir George Sackville Browne, K. C. B. | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Walker Dawson Fawcett, (the late,) | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " George Prole, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Archibald Fergusson, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " St. George Ashe, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Henry Fox Calcraft, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Edward Swift Broughton, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Robert Haldane, C. B. | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |

| | | Sa. Rs. | A. | P. | Sa. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| " Lambert Loveday, | Full Year, | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Deduct Advance ordered in India, | | 6000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | 1851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Thomas Hardwick, | Full Year, | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Deduct Advance ordered in India, | | 6000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | 1851 | 15 | 3 |
| " George Hanbury Pine, | Full Year, | | | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Litteius Burrell, | ditto, | | | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " John Cunningham, from the 29th of April, (vice Bateman deceased,) to the 31st of December inclusive, | | | | | 5313 | 8 | 3 |
| Lieutenant-Colonel Marmaduke Williamson Browne, Army Clothing Agent, (2d Division,) | Full Year, | | | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| Total Balance of Off-Reckonings payable in Europe on account of Sharers of Fort William, for the Year 1821, | Sicca Rupees.... | | | | 215706 | 10 | 3 |

## No. 5.

*Statement of the Balance of Shares of Off-Reckonings for the Year* 1821, *payable to the Sharers of the Presidency of Fort St. George, who are in India, or to the Heirs, Administrators, or Assigns of those who have died in India.*

| | | Sa. Rs. | A. | P. | Sa. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lieutenant-General Carey Lalande, | Full Year, | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Deduct Advance, Madras Rs. 6562 8 0 or | | 6109 | 15 | 4½ | | | |
| | | | | | 1741 | 15 | 10½ |
| " John J. Durand, | ditto, | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Ditto ditto, ditto, | | 6109 | 15 | 4½ | | | |
| | | | | | 1741 | 15 | 10½ |
| " Ross Lang, | ditto, | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Ditto, ditto, ditto | | 6109 | 15 | 4½ | | | |
| | | | | | 1741 | 15 | 10½ |
| " Sir Thomas Munro, K. C. B. | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Ditto, ditto, ditto, | | 6109 | 15 | 4½ | | | |
| | | | | | 1741 | 15 | 10½ |
| " Nathaniel Forbes, | ditto, | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Ditto ditto. ditto. | | 6109 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | | 1741 | 15 | 10½ |
| Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Farren, Army Clothing Agent, | ditto, | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Ditto ditto, ditto, | | 6109 | 15 | 4½ | | | |
| | | | | | 1741 | 15 | 10½ |
| Total Balance of Off-Reckonings payable in India on account of Sharers of Fort St. George, for the Year 1821, | Sicca Rupees | | | | 10451 | 15 | 3 |

## No. 6.

*Statement of Shares in the Off-Reckoning Fund of* 1821, *payable to Sharers of the Presidency of Fort St. George, who are in Europe, or to the Heirs, Administrators, or Assigns of those who have died in Europe.*

| | | | Sa. Rs. | A. | P. | Sa. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lieutenant-General George Roberts, | Full Year, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " Archibald Brown, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " David Campbell, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " John Orr, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " John Richardson, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " Daniel McNeile, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " William Kinsey, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " Thomas Bowser, | Full Year, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Deduct Advance received in India, Madras Rupees | | 6562 8 0 or | 6109 | 15 | 4½ | | | |
| | | | | | | 1741 | 15 | 10½ |
| " Robert Bell, | Full Year, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " Robert Mackay, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " Sir Hector McLean, K. C. B. | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Major-General Gabriel Doveton, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " Sir Thomas Dallas, K. C. B. | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " Alexander Cuppage, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " Alexander Dyce, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " Charles Corner, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " Tredway Clarke, (the late,) | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " John Cuppage, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " Colin MacCaully, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " The Hon'ble Arthur St. Leger, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " John Dighton, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " William MacLeod, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " Henry Webber, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " George Bowness, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " Jeremiah Simons, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " Samuel W. Ogg, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B. and K. L. S. | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| " John H. Symons, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Total Balance of Off-Reckonings payable in Europe on account of Sharers of Fort St. George, for the Year 1821, | | | | | | 218744 | 11 | 7½ |

## No. 7.

*Statement of the Balance of Shares of Off-Reckonings for the year* 1821, *payable to the Sharers of the Presidency of Bombay who are in India, or to the Heirs, Administrators, or Assigns of those who have died in India.*

| | | | Sa. Rs. | A. | P. | Sa. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Major-General Richard Cooke, (the late) | Full Year, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Deduct Advance, Bombay Rupees | | 6000 0 0 or | 5571 | 6 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | 2280 | 8 | 6 |
| " Samuel Wilson, | | | 7861 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Deduct Advance, Bombay Rupees | | 6000 0 0 or | 5571 | 6 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | 2280 | 8 | 6 |
| Lieut.-Colonel C. B. Burr, (the late) Army Clothing Agent, from 1st of January to the 20th of May 1821 inclusive, | | | 3011 | 11 | 3 | | | |
| Deduct Advance, Bombay Rupees | | 2322 2 33 or | 2156 | 11 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | | 855 | 0 | 3 |
| Captain D. H. Bellasis, Army Clothing Agent, from the 21st of May to the 31st of December 1821 inclusive, | | | 3414 | 11 | 9 | | | |
| Deduct Advance, Bombay Rupees | | 3677 1 67 or | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 1425 | 8 | 6 |
| Total Balance of Off-Reckonings payable in India on account of Sharers of Bombay, for the Year 1821, | Sicca Rupees .. | | | | | 6841 | 9 | 6 |

## No. 8.

*Statement of Shares in the Off-Reckoning Fund of* 1821, *payable to the Sharers of the Presidency of Bombay, who are in Europe, or to the Heirs, Administrators, or Assigns of those who have died in Europe.*

| | | | Sa Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lieut.-General Sir Richard Jones, K. C. B | Full Year, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " James Kerr, (the late,) from the 1st January to the 14th of November inclusive, | | | 6840 | 14 | 6 |
| " Richard Gore, (the late,) | Full Year, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Sir Henry Oakes, Bart., | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Thomas Marshall, (the late,) | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Andrew Anderson, (the late,) | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Charles Boyé, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| Major-General John Baillie, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Malcolm Grant, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " Henry P. Lawrence, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " John W. Morris, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " John Skelton, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| Lt.-Col.-Commdt. Robert Lewis, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " H. S. Osborne, | ditto, | | 7851 | 15 | 3 |
| " William Roome, from the 15th of November to the 31st of December inclusive, | | | 1011 | 1 | 3 |
| Total Balance of Off-Reckonings payable in Europe on account of Sharers of Bombay for the Year 1821, | Sicca Rupees .. | | 109927 | 5 | 6 |

## No. 9.

*Statement of Interest arising from the Unpaid Balance of the Consolidated Off-Reckoning Fund of the Three Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay for the year* 1821.

| | Sa Rs | A. | P. | Sa. Rs. | A. | P. | Sa. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FORT WILLIAM.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount of Surplus Off Reckonings, .. Sonat Rs. | 407143 | 3 | 5¾ or | 389593 | 15 | 9 | | | |
| Deduct Advances to Forty one Officers on the "Senior List" and Full Share, at Sicca Rupees 6000 each, | 246000 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Item, Advances to Nine Officers on the "Retired," and "Junior Lists," or Reduced Share, at £543 15 each, | 37462 | 8 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 283462 | 8 | 6 |
| Sum bearing Interest, | | | | | | | 106131 | 7 | 0 |
| Amount of Interest from the 1st of January 1823 to the 28th of February 1826, or for Three Years and Two Months, at 6 per Cent. per Annum, .. | | | | | | | 20164 | 15 | 7 |
| **FORT ST. GEORGE.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount of Surplus Off-Reckonings, Madras Rupees.... | 280787 | 2 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Deduct Advances to Thirty-four Officers on the "Senior List" and Full Share, and Eight Officers on the "Retired," and "Junior Lists," or Reduced Share, Mad. Rs. | 261187 | 8 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Sum bearing Interest, ..... ,, ,, | 19599 | 10 | 4 | or | 18247 | 15 | 1½ | | |
| Amount of Interest as above, | | | | | | | 3467 | 9 | 1 |
| **BOMBAY.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount of Surplus Off-Reckonings, Bombay Rupees | 140919 | 3 | 60 | | | | | | |
| Deduct Advance to Seventeen Officers on the "Senior List" and Full Share, and Four on the "Retired" and "Junior List" or Reduced Share, .. Bombay Rupees | 119400 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Sum bearing Interest, .... ,, ,, | 21519 | 3 | 60 | or | 19982 | 12 | 2¾ | | |
| Amount of Interest as above, | | | | | | | 3796 | 11 | 7 |
| Total Interest, for the Three Presidencies, Sicca Rupees Twenty-seven Thousand, Four Hundred and Twenty-nine, Four Annas, and Three Pies, | | | | | | | 27429 | 4 | 3 |

The Accountant to the Military Department is directed to adopt the necessary measures for paying the Balance due to Sharers in the General Fund of this Presidency and to adjust any Advances that may have been made relative to the Off-Reckonings, for the year 1821, which have not been brought to account in the above Statements.

The Departments of Pay and Audit are further directed to Credit the General Off-Reckoning Fund of the relative year, with the amount Interest exhibited in the Statement now published.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
*Secy. to Govt. Mil. Department.*